THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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A TOWN DESTROYED.

Red Bud Visited by a Fearful Cyclone.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

An Unusual Storm for the Fall of the Year—Many Houses Blown Down and Unroofed—The Citizens Caring for Unfortunates.

RED BUD, Ill., Nov. 17.—The city of Red Bud, population 2000, situated thirty miles southeast of St. Louis on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, was visited by a cyclone at 3:30 this morning, of wonderful intensity. Eighty-four buildings were demolished, two persons killed, twelve seriously hurt and many more injured.

It is estimated that $160,000 worth of property was destroyed. Dead—Willie Koppe, Mrs. Nob Koppe. Injured—Mrs. Louis Bayo, Emma Crow, Peter Dose, Margaret Havermann, Mr. Heitman, Mrs. Peter Karde., Mrs. John Manderfield, Addie Starr, Mrs. Addie Starr, Charles Starr, S. A. Speer, Mrs. S. A. Speer.

It is believed several of the injured will die. A partial list of the buildings demolished by the cyclone follows: Catholic church, German Methodist church, Lutheran church and school house, public school, city jail and engine house, Roman Catholic school house, Charles Hadeler's office and lumber blown away, the Posta building, the Centennial hotel and Henry Butterner's ice house and brewery barns; sixty dwelling houses were also demolished and many others were damaged. The estimated value of the buildings destroyed is about $160,000, while the total loss will considerably exceed this amount. The insurance agents and building contractors have investigated the loss and reported as above.

The storm came out of the southwest with a rush and roar like the approach of some mighty conflagration came in a twisting column. In thirty seconds it had come and completed its work of destruction. Beginning at the wooded highlands which fringe the high bluff overlooking the Mississippi river, twenty miles away, the funnel drew up into the air and descended upon the two-story farmhouse of Col. W. B. Sharp, wrecking it completely. The Roman Catholic church and school of Red Bud were unroofed and otherwise injured. The large brick church of the German Congregational congregation crumbled like a house of cards to its very foundation. A large agricultural warehouse filled with fine buggies and other stock was reduced to kindling wood, with its contents. The blacksmith shop of William Kane suffered demolition at the same time. The diameter of the tornado was 300 feet. After daylight visitors began to arrive from other points and the city council came together at the call of the mayor, but found itself unable to cope with the misery before it. A citizens' meeting was held and relief committees appointed to aid the distressed. Subscriptions from the outside will be gladly received by the mayor. Reports are coming in from the country south and east of this city and the cyclone has been doing considerable damage in other sections. A full knowledge of the disaster wrought will not be known for a day or two. At Breman, in this county, Mrs. Oetting and two of her children were killed and her house destroyed by the uprooting of a tree which was presumably taken up in the air and dashed with terrific force against and upon the building, completely demolishing it and killing the three persons above named. The doctors have worked incessantly. Medicine and money were freely given by them. Citizens opened their doors to the homeless and hearty good feeling prevailed.

Modern Woodmen.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17.—The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America put in the time to-day electing officers and fixing on a place for permanent headquarters and this evening they indulged in a big oyster supper. There was no opposition to the re-election of old officers in many cases, but for head physicians, and members of the board of directors and auditing committee there was a lively scramble. Head-consul W. A. Northcott, Head-advisor Hiram C. E. Hedges and Head-clerk C. A. Hawes were re-elected by acclamation and then the rivalry centered round the contest for the position of head physician. This official has the handling of the entire funds of the order and there were three men who were pressed for the position. On the first ballot D. C. Sink received fifty-three votes, D. L. Thornton twenty-seven and M. A. Thayer thirty-seven. There was no choice. Only one of the three head physicians was elected in the morning, the lucky winner being Dr. Frank Swallow of Kansas. None of the other candidates received a majority of votes and so the election was deferred until afternoon. T. W. White and C. E. Heidecker of Illinois, T. G. Johnson of Kansas and A. R. Talbot of Nebraska were elected members of the board of directors, leaving one more to be selected from among the Illinois delegates. The old auditing committee, consisting of Perry Perkins of Iowa, H. A. Larribee of Minnesota, and Humphrey Pierce of Wisconsin, were re-elected, and the remainder of the list was filled as follows: Head escort, W. E. Domison of Minnesota; head wateman, Louis E. Sass of Illinois; head sentry, L. B. Mentch of Illinois; head chaplain, F. F. Farmodoe of Illinois.

The Whisky Combine.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The big deal by which the gigantic whisky trust, known as the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company of Illinois, secures control of five large distilleries additional to those already in the combine. The representative sent here by the trust is Mr. Samuel Woolner, manager of the Woolner Distilling Company of Peoria, Ills., one of the chief properties of the great trust. The distilleries changing hands by the deal are the Central of St. Louis, The Crescents and the Star of Pekin, Ills., the Dodsworth of Cincinnati and the Nebraska, Nebraska City. The Star and Crescent are owned by Tom and Henry Berger, and according to the trust people, who, however, will not allow the publication of the exact figures, the consideration of the two was about $525,000. About $300,000 was paid for the Dodsworth and the same for the Nebraska.

Prior to these purchases the trust controlled eighty-three distilleries in the United States with a capital stock of $55,000,000. These distilleries have a total capacity of 40,000 bushels per day, making a total daily output of 180,000 gallons of spirits. The new acquisitions increase these greatly, the Central having a capacity of 4000 bushels per day with an output of 18,000 gallons daily, the yield being 4½ gallons to the bushel. The Star has a capacity of 1500 bushels, the Crescents 3500 bushels, Dodsworth 1200 and the Nebraska a little less than the last named.

Accident at a Celebration.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Nov. 17.—The Democrats of Mountain View held a presidential election celebration in the district school house at that place last night and a terrible disaster ended the proceedings. Anvil firing and the discharge of fireworks were the features of the jollification and as a consequence a large quantity of explosives had been provided. A portion of this had been stored in the school house. During the speech-making, and while the building was packed with men, women and children, two kegs of powder exploded. The result was frightful. The school house was totally wrecked and most of its occupants buried in the ruins. The debris took fire in several places and it required hard work to prevent the cremation of the persons who were imprisoned. The flames were subdued, however, with only one person suffering from the fire. A son and daughter of Silas Graham were taken out dead and Berry Sneed, one of the most prominent residents of Washington county, was so badly injured that he has since died. Another man whose name has not been learned was also killed. Fifteen other people were injured, some fatally but the names have not been learned here.

Unfortunate Accident.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 17.—A sad accident occurred on Caldwell's Run, a mile east of town, this morning. Guy Wendell and Henry Buch, expressmen, were driving on the road when their horses became frightened and threw the wagon over a cliff twenty feet high. Both horses were killed and Wendell and Buch frightfully crushed. They lay for two hours before help reached them. Their injuries are probably fatal.

Brewery Burned.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—About 9 o'clock this morning a destructive fire broke out at the National Brewing company's establishment, corner O'Donnell and Caire streets, Canton. The flames were discovered in the upper part of the brew house, a three-story brick building about 100 feet square. The entire building was gutted, causing a loss of from $250,000 to $300,000. The entire city fire department responded to the alarm, but were unable to quench the flames. Assistance was asked of the fire department of Baltimore which promptly responded, and through their efforts the fire was got under control. A fireman named Joseph Oppey was struck on the head by a falling smokestack and was badly cut. The total insurance is $170,055. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion.

Socialists' Conference.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Socialist conference continued in session to-day. There was a lively debate on the resolution of Delegate Gerisch in favor of fixing the celebration of May day for the 1st day in May, in accordance with the action of the Brussels congress. The Gerisch resolution was adopted by a vote of two hundred and thirty-five to five.

Herr Theiss of Hamburg moved that the Germans should also hold a demonstration on the Sunday after May day as well as on the 1st, but this motion was rejected. The conference then adjourned until evening.

Heresy Trials.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Presbytery was to-day in session over four hours. Editor C. McCook presided in the Dr. Briggs case, and Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati gave a history of the Dr. Smith case. Before the adjournment the moderator, Dr. Young, appointed a sub-committee to inquire more fully into the merits of the latter case.

Banquet to the American Delegates.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt gave a banquet at Downing street this evening to Senator Jones and Messrs. Cannon and Leach, the American delegates to the bimetallic conference. Those present were Lord Kimberly, Sir Rives Wilson, Sir Houldsworth, Sir Alfred Molesworth, Sir Reginald Welby, Sir Charles Fremantle, Sir Donald Currie, Colonel Sprackley, and Alfred Rothschild, and others well known. Messrs. Cannon and Leach previously conferred with Secretary White at the American legation.

Civil Service in the Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The proposition to extend the civil service rules to the government printing office has caused a good deal of discussion in this city, as it might affect the fortunes of a large number of employees now subject to appointment and dismissal through political influence. President Lyman, of the civil service commission, says that there are two obstacles which stand between the commission and its ideas in the matter. One is the jealousy of the typographical union and the other is the difficulty of providing a practical examination of applications for appointment as printers. The first obstacle can be overcome with a fair presentation of the case to the union. The second, the lack of facilities for examination, might be removed by setting apart sufficient room in an office for examinations which would necessarily be conducted in Washington.

Not Liable to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Justice Field when shown the published statement that he intended to redire from the supreme bench in time to prevent the naming of his successor by President Cleveland, remarked "That is news to me."

GENERAL NEWS.

An Attempt to be Made to Legalize Railroad Pools.

THE WESTERN SLOPE CONGRESS.

Heavy Storms Prevailing in the Middle States—Veterans of the Army of the Tennessee Have a Banquet.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—The railroads of western states will probably form a traffic pool, at least the interstate commerce commission is said to be endeavoring to obtain the opinions of prominent railroad officials, traffic and association chairmen, with a view of presenting a bill to congress amending the interstate commerce law, if the said opinions are favorable. The railroad men above mentioned have received letters from the interstate commerce commission with a request to avoid all publicity. The letter is to the effect that the commission is seriously considering the advisability of recommending to congress the adoption of an amendment to the interstate commerce law providing for the legalizing of pooling of traffic among railroads, on the condition that the proper report of the same be submitted to the commission. The letter asks the opinion of the traffic managers, railway managers and presidents, together with commissioners and managers of transportation bureaus and boards of trade as to the benefit that could be derived by the shippers who are now working under the disadvantages of secret rates. The letter also implies that if the majority of the answers are favorable, an amendment to the law will be offered at the next session of the United States congress.

The Pools to be Re-established.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—At the meeting of presidents of all seaboard trunk lines doing business in the west, held here, it was decided that the only way to prevent demoralization in rates was to return to the old plan of pooling business pure and simple, as was done before the inter-state commerce law made it illegal. It is no less illegal now, but the officers saw no other way out of the difficulty and evidently resolved to take chances. The terms of an agreement accordingly were drawn up appointing Commissioner Goddard to adjust percentages among roads on all competitive west-bound freight business. Roads are to be allowed appeal from his award to A. J. Walker, chairman, Western Traffic association, if unsatisfactory and his decision, if concurred in by Goddard, to be final. Weaker roads will be allowed differentials as in the old pooling days, east-bound traffic subsequently will be treated the same way, followed by passenger business.

Snow Storms and Cyclones.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—A heavy snow storm has done much damage to telegraph and telephone wires in this section of the state the last twelve hours. It grew heavier during the night and was accompanied by considerable wind. At 7 o'clock this morning snow in great big flakes began falling. It clung to the trees and wires with remarkable tenacity, snapping many of them. All telegraph communication between Kansas City and St. Louis and Kansas City and Chicago was for a time cut off. All western wires worked poorly. It was 1 o'clock before communication could be had with Omaha or Topeka. The local telephone company reported 670 instruments "out of order" and all lines down. The snow ceased to fall about 10 o'clock.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 17.—A heavy wind storm, accompanied by rain and snow swept over Kansas to-day, doing a great deal of damage to telegraph and telephone wires. The Santa Fe wires were all down throughout western Kansas and the officials have been unable to get messages further west than Osage City. The Rock Island suffered similar damages, but at a late hour the line was working.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—A special from Durham, Washington county, Ark., says that that town (a small village) was completely destroyed by a cyclone at 3 o'clock this morning. But one house was left standing. No lives were lost. The damage to property in that section is great.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A cyclone struck the southern portion of St. Clair, Washington and Clinton counties, this state, at an early hour this morning. Houses were blown down at New Memphis and Queen's Lake. The large number sheds at the latter place were scattered in all directions. The cloud was black as night and appeared to roll upon the earth. Whole orchards were destroyed, many of the trees being twisted off at the ground. No serious casualties are reported. The course of the storm was from southwest to northeast. Much damage was done in the neighborhood of Salem. Dispatches from all parts of the state say that a fierce blizzard is raging and that the property loss will be considerable.

A Denver Suicide.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—A man who registered on the night of Nov. 15 at the Markham as F. J. Duncan, city, was found dead in bed this morning. Nothing had been seen of him since the 15th, and the door was broken open this morning. A bottle of morphine was found by his side, but there was nothing on his person by which to identify him except the initials "L. D. C." upon his shirt. He was dressed in a business suit, was about 35, weighed about 180 pounds and was about 5 feet 9 inches in height.

Western Slope Congress.

DURANGO, Colo., Nov. 17.—There was another interesting session of the Western Colorado congress to-day. During the forenoon President Lafery of the Denver and Rio Grande, and party, arrived. Among the papers read was one on tourist travel in Colorado, prepared by S. K. Hooper of the passenger department of the Denver and Rio Grande, and read by Mr. Lafery. There was also a paper by Moses Livermore, manager of the Silverton railroad, "Railroading Above the Clouds," one on the smelting interests of the San Juan by Hon. T. A. Porter, and one on the coal resources of Gunnison by Hon. Alexander Guiot. At the evening session President Jeffery was invited to address the congress and delivered a lengthy address on railroad legislation. In the drilling contest Farazer and Lundquist of Silverton took first prize for the double contest, making 23 3-16 inches, with Regan and Dummings of Red Mountain second with 20 inches. In the single handed contest A. L. Foreman of Ouray took first money, making [illegible] inches.

Army of the Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to-day Rev. Father Sherman, son of General Sherman, was introduced by General Dodge. In the course of his remarks he said: "My father himself designed his tomb shortly before his death. It is a simple shaft, not much larger than that over my mother's grave, and was made from my father's own design and ordered immediately after his death. But in the eastern works from which it was ordered there was a strike and I wish to tell you that although my father's monument is now completed and ready to be shipped, it seems that there is no power that can move it until the strike is over. The only way to get it is that I know of would be to take one of my father's own regiments and go after it and take it. I make this statement on behalf of my father's children and the Sherman family. I want you, of his military family, to know that we are not to blame for the delay." Father Sherman, continuing, paid a tribute to the memory of his honored father which moved some of his hearers to tears. The society adjourned without date this afternoon and to-night a banquet took place at the Lindell hotel. The toasts and the speakers responding to them were as follows: "Lincoln and Grant," General D. B. Henderson; "The Army of the Tennessee," Col. B. C. Dawes; "Lesson of the War," B. Tecumseh Sherman; "The Border States During the War and Now," General J. C. Black; "Our Heritage," E. R. Pearson; "Our Deceased Comrades," General Pope and General W. Swayne; "Our Common Enemy," Gen. Charles E. Hooker; "The Col Soldiers," Capt. Henry T. Castle.

The close of the banquet marks the ending of the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the society.

Bigelow Row.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—At the horse show to-day proceedings were considerably livened by a scrimmage between two prominent horsemen in a private box which resulted in the arrest of Robert Meville, one of the participants, who is a well known club member.

S. S. Howland, proprietor of the Belle wood seat, a son-in-law of Mr. August Belmont, sat in his box conversing with friends when Mr. Meville entered. Quickly following a short and spirited dispute, Mr. Meville's umbrella was raised and landed across Mr. Howland's face. Others in the box interfered. Mr. Meville was removed from the box and immediately placed under arrest and taken to the Thirteenth street station. The trouble dates back two years and grew out of a decision made by Howland at the Chicago horse show.

Meville is a member of the Union club of this city, one of the governors of the Maryland club of Baltimore, and a director of the Washington Riding academy of Washington, D. C.

Meville was arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court this afternoon and released on $400 bail to appear on Monday next.

Ohio is Republican.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 17.—Secretary of state Poorman makes a statement which it is believed presents the official pluralities as follows: Taylor, Republican, for secretary of state, 966 plurality; on the electoral ticket, Danford, Republican, has 100 plurality over Seward, Democrat, and 2282 more votes than any other Republican elector. This is an average plurality of 1097 for the Republican electors. Seward, Democrat, has 1192 votes more than the average Republican plurality and has 2380 votes more than the Democratic electors.

Mrs. Senator Lease.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 17.—The opinion exists here that stranger things might happen than the election of Mrs. Mary E. Lease as United States senator from Kansas. A. L. Williams, general attorney of the Union Pacific said to-day: "I know of no reason why Mrs. Lease should not be a senator. There is nothing to prevent except the popular idea that a senator should be a man." David Overmeyer said: "I hardly know what will be done if she is elected. Mrs. Lease would make a good senator if she could be seated." L. W. Ady, United States district attorney, said: "The question would have to be settled on a contest. Mrs. Lease is certainly entitled to the place. She is the leader of all the People's party."

Homestead Murder Trials.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 17.—Sylvester Critchlow, the Homestead striker, was to have been placed on trial for murder this morning, but at the request of his counsel the case was postponed until to-morrow morning. Messrs. Erwin and Argo, two attorneys who have come here from the west to assist in the defense of the Homesteaders, were to-day sworn in to practice in the court of oyer and terminer in Allegheny county. They intend to push this trial through as speedily as possible.

Stevenson Accepts an Invitation.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 17.—Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and a delegation of Atlanta citizens were the guests of General Stevenson this evening. Mr. Stevenson accepted the invitation to visit Atlanta and take part in the dedication of the Commercial club building, Dec. 20, but he could not promise to make a formal address. The delegation left for Chicago this evening and after a short stay in that city will return home.

Society for the Advancement of Women.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The association for the Advancement of Women this morning elected the following officers: President, Julia Ward Howe; one vice-president from each state; secretary, Elizabeth Lord Tiffi, New York; treasurer, Henrietta C. F. Wolcott, Mass. At the meeting to-night papers were read by Mrs. Martha D. Strickland, Miss Mary A. Shipley, Ella V. Marr and Julia Ward Howe. The association adjourned after speeches were made by members of the Nineteenth Century club.

Contesting Claims.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Nov. 17.—The owners of the Smuggler, the well known mine on Bull mountain, have adversed the Cheyenne No. 1, Cheyenne No. 2 and Lee lodes, properties of the Bull Mountain company, having served a notice on Court Pourales. It is claimed by them that the location of the above three claims is illegal and that they will vigorously maintain their rights to possession. The shaft of the Smuggler is down nearly one hundred feet and a defined vein has been uncovered which runs $70 to the ton.

The sale of a controlling interest in the Tam O'Shanter is authentically reported. The purchasers are stated to be Denver parties.

The settlers on the Womack placer in Cripple Creek have received intimation through their attorney, Mr. Sells of this town, that the issue of a patent for the placer has been suspended. All the papers have now been filed in the land department.

Another Press Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—The Southern Associated Press was organized in this city this afternoon, after a two days' meeting of editors of the morning dailies in the southern states. The capital stock of the company is thirty thousand dollars, 50 per cent. of which was subscribed under a charter unanimously adopted.

The following directors were elected: E. P. Howell, Atlanta Constitution; J. C. Hemphill, Charleston News and Courier; J. H. Estill, Savannah News; F. P. O'Brien, Birmingham Age-Herald; Adolph Ochs, Chattanooga Times; Page M. Baker, New Orleans Times-Democrat; George Nicholson, New Orleans Picayune; T. T. Stockton, Florida Times-Union. Evan P. Howell was elected president, F. P. O'Brien vice president, F. Glass secretary, S. Patrick Walsh treasurer. The annual meetings of the association were fixed for the first Tuesday after the 15th of November of each year at such place as may be selected by the executive committee. A resolution was unanimously adopted discontinuing the connection of the association with the New York Associated Press.

The Southern Associated Press has made very important contracts for the exchange of news with the United Press and Western Associated Press. This alliance of three great associations makes the most powerful news combination ever formed.

The Alliance Meeting.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union held its sessions to-day behind well guarded doors, but it is hinted that the meeting was a stormy one. Demands were formulated giving to the world the views and objects of the order. The fight was continued after adjournment and the delegates became so much excited that reporters found no difficulty in obtaining information. The election of president is the bone of contention because the selection of this officer will settle the political feature of the organization. Macune and Loucks are leading the factions, the former a Democrat, the latter a third party. Last night Loucks and the third party were in the ascendency. To-day Macune stock rose in response to the energetic work of C. F. Tillman, who is charged with having been in the confidence of the national Democratic executive committee. Importation among the demands formulated to-day is one for a railroad from British America to the gulf, through Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory and to some point on the gulf, probably Galveston. The road is to be chartered by the national government and the people of each state along the line are expected to help.

C. C. & I. Co. Bonds Sold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—It is stated that the Colorado Coal and Iron company has just sold $650,000 of its bonds at 95, secured upon purchase land notes. The company has a floating debt of over $500,000. This sale of bonds pays the debt and leaves the company with from $250,000 to $300,000 in notes and cash on hand.

Democrats Dine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Henry Villard gave a dinner at Sherry's to-night to prominent Democrats and members of the Democratic committee. Mr. Cleveland was there. Mr. Villard was anxious that the affair should be as private as possible and gave strict orders that no reporters should be admitted. Among the guests present were ex-Mayor Grace, Carl Schurz, Wm. C. Whitney, ex-Minister Phelps, Congressman W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, Wm. F. Harrity, and Benj. Cable of Illinois. Ex-Secretary Bayard was not present, having unexpectedly been called to Boston. The proceedings were exceedingly informal, no set speeches being made.

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Celebrated Copper Riveted

OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

The only kind made by white labor

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR TRADE MARK.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AN IMPORTANT DEAL.

The Midland Terminal Purchases the Colorado Midland Branch from Hayden Divide.

During the past week Mr. E. P. Lilibridge of the Midland Terminal railroad and Mr. H. Colbran, general manager of the Colorado Midland, have been in Chicago and papers were signed which will have an important bearing upon the railroad into Cripple Creek. The Midland Terminal has purchased the line of road now being constructed by the Midland from Hayden Divide to the town of Midland. The Colorado Midland first began to construct ten miles of road from Hayden to Midland, then the Terminal company was organized to construct a narrow gauge road on into Cripple Creek. The Terminal people decided that it would be much better for them to own the complete line and began negotiations to purchase the work done. As stated above, it is was done during the past week.

The entire line from Hayden to Cripple Creek will now be built narrow gauge. A large part of the grading is already done and the work of construction will be pushed rapidly. The Terminal has made very favorable traffic arrangements with the Santa Fe-Midland and proposes to make things hum when it gets to running. The Terminal will have over thirty-one miles of road when completed.

It is proposed to put in large sampling works at Midland and other important improvements.

The Midland Strike.

H. C. Fagan of the Midland railroad was seen last night by a representative of THE GAZETTE in regard to an article in an evening paper last night stating the cause of the strike of the switchmen employed at Aspen to be on account of General-manager Colbran refusing to sign a scale of wages for the Aspen yard, the same as is paid for the same work at Leadville.

"It is true," said Mr. Fagan, "that the switchmen have struck for the same scale as is paid in Leadville, but their demand is unjust and unfair, especially as they make it in the absence of General-manager Colbran. The Midland is paying the same scale of wages as is paid by the Rio Grande at that station and in fact the same scale as is paid at all the principal points on the road except Leadville. The Leadville yards are in a higher altitude than any yards in the United States, certainly in Colorado, and at times switchmen there have to work in five or six feet of snow and all kinds of weather, and their work is more laborious than is the work at Aspen. We pay the very same scale of wages as is paid on any of the roads. The statement that the men are not paid for overtime is not true. They receive pay on the plan that if they work thirty minutes or over they are paid for an hour; if they work less than thirty minutes they do not receive overtime. We do not anticipate much trouble in coming to an amicable settlement with the strikers, as they must certainly see the unreasonableness of the demand. The Rio Grande men are satisfied with the scale paid them, and as we pay just the same scale there is no cause for complaint."

Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—At to-day's meeting of the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Ellen S. Phinney of Cleveland; vice-president, Mrs. Edgar Campbell of Pittsburg; general secretary, Mrs. Howard M. Ingham of Cleveland; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence Porter of Winthrop, Me.; treasurer, Mrs. C. Cornelia Alford of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Jennie Landfear of Brooklyn, N. Y., will have charge of the "Y" work. The remainder of the session was devoted to routine business. To-night Mrs. T. Ellen Foster of Iowa delivered an address.

Some Inside History.

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—Dr. George L. Miller, the veteran editor of this city, was asked to-day about his connection with the reported deal by which Utah, Wyoming and Idaho had been swung into the Democratic column. The doctor was not inclined to talk, but finally admitted that the promise of statehood may have had something to do with the result in Utah. In former years when Dr. Miller was in charge of western Democratic politics frequent attempts were made to enlist the support of the Mormon church in aid of Democratic success, but the time had not been arrived for the consummation. The recent trade by which the Mormons were promised statehood for Utah in exchange for their support, is said by a close political friend of Dr. Miller's to have been brought about through the doctor's efforts.

Cabinet Change.

HONOLULU, Nov. 16.—Queen Liliukalani has appointed the following cabinet to succeed the one lately ousted by the legislature: Hon. G. N. Wilcox, minister of the interior; Hon. M. P. Robinson, foreign affairs; Hon. Peter Jones, finance; Hon. Cecil Brown, attorney general.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Canvass of The Returns From The County Made Yesterday.

THE FIGURES IN DETAIL.

Republican Representatives Make Slight Gains—Mr. Stubbs Loses by Less Than 100—County Continues to Be Thoroughly Republican.

The official count of the returns of the late election was made Monday afternoon in the private room of the county building. There were present besides the County-clerk Howbert, Justices J. F. Wiley of Falcon and J. W. Paxton of Fountain, Mr. H. C. Childs and other People's party representatives.

The returns so far as completed are given below. Owing to the lateness of the hour there is a possibility of a clerical error, but the figures will all be gone over carefully and verified before being sent to the secretary of state.

The figures on representatives all show a slightly increased plurality for the Republicans over that given last week. Mr. Stubbs, for senator, comes into El Paso from Douglass with a majority of 95, but this is overcome by a majority of 187 in this county for Mr. Leddy. The large table gives the vote by precincts for county officers. Only the entire vote of the county for the other officers is given, owing to the late hour at which the count was completed. In one or two cases, like regents of the university and minor candidates, the figures were not counted up for the above reason.

	Total vote.	Plurality.
Presidential Electors		
D. H. Moffatt, R.	2,657	
B. H. Eaton, R.	2,625	
J. W. Hanna, R.	2,621	
T. M. Bowen, R.	2,624	
J. C. Higley, Peo.	2,773	
J. G. Berry, Peo.	2,729	
A. J. Overholt, Peo.	2,727	
Silas Hanchett, Peo.	2,723	
Geo. Wallace, P.	178	
John F. Byers, P.	177	
B. C. Adams, P.	177	
Eugene Ford, P.	177	
For Governor—		
J. C. Helm, R.	2,670	346
J. H. Maupin, D.	332	
John Hipp, P.	171	
D. H. Waite, Peo.	2,324	
For Congress—		
H. M. Eddy, R.	2,544	
J. C. Bell, Peo.	2,782	238
I. B. Keator, P.	158	
For Lieutenant Governor—		
J. M. Downing, R.	2,610	28[illegible]
W. M. McMechen, D.	316	
D. W. Barkley, P.	162	
D. H. Nichols, Peo.	2,257	
For Secretary of State—		
E. J. Eaton, R.	2,583	332
C. P. Noland, D.	298	
P. A. Rice, P.	115	
N. O. McGees, Peo.	2,251	
For State Treasurer—		
H. E. Mulnix, R.	2,570	243
W. B. Hamilton, D.	313	
Fred White, P.	[illegible]	
Albert Nance, Peo.	2,327	
For State Auditor—		
Harry Tarbell, R.	2,556	228
F. M. Goodykuntz, Peo.	2,328	
For Attorney General—		
C. S. Libby, R.	2,561	231
Eugene Engley, Peo.	2,330	
For Supt. of Public Instruction—		
C. B. Timberlake, R.	2,544	199
J. F. Murray, Peo.	2,345	
For Supreme Judge—		
G. W. Allen, R.	2,497	
L. M. Goddard, Peo.	2,836	339
F. I. Willsea, P.	159	

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR COUNTY OFFICERS OF EL PASO COUNTY.

(Precincts 27–39: Colorado Springs.)

NAME.	1 Eastonville.	2 Table Rock.	3 Monument.	4 Husted.	5 Colorado City.	6 Colorado City.	7 Colorado City.	8 Fountain.	9 El Paso.	10 Woodland Park.	11 Florissant.	12 Manitou.	13 Manitou.	14 Four Mile.	15 Sun View.
For County Commissioner—															
W. S. Boynton, R.	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	22	99	75	70	85	9	20	76	138	115	6	5
W. B. Pullin, Peo.	29	17	44	22	82	73	68	42	23	18	38	[illegible]	41	4	1
Lee Watkins, P.	2	4	9	..	5	2	5	9	..	1	5	2	..	..	2
For County Judge—															
Ira Harris, R.	[illegible]	35	42	12	100	79	69	33	9	21	76	211	106	5	7
E. A. Smith, Peo.	30	17	43	24	85	7[illegible]	68	43	22	18	34	30	38	5	1[illegible]
For State Senator—															
C. E. Stubbs, R.	4[illegible]	39	42	12	97	72	65	35	9	23	76	70	7[illegible]	6	3
M. A. Leddy, Peo.	30	17	[illegible]	25	88	77	60	41	23	19	92	86	86	4	11
For Representative—															
M. M. Baldwin, R.	42	36	3[illegible]	27	96	77	70	33	9	27	76	209	103	6	7
J. E. Reynolds, R.	40	35	57	14	99	78	69	3[illegible]	9	22	76	108	102	6	10
A. L. Humphrey, R.	40	35	30	12	121	97	83	33	9	22	75	114	102	6	5
John L. Linn, Peo.	28	17	[illegible]	24	81	73	68	42	23	17	3[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]	4	10
O. P. Jackson, Peo.	29	17	80	22	85	70	64	43	23	18	35	52	50	4	[illegible]
M. D. Gorsner, Peo.	30	17	40	21	7[illegible]	61	62	42	22	18	3[illegible]	48	49	4	[illegible]
Thomas Barber, P.	[illegible]	3	7	..	3	2	4	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	..
F. B. Smith, P.	1	4	6	..	5	3	5	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
E. P. Crowley, P.	1	3	7	..	3	2	4	9	..	..	[illegible]	1	..	..	..

NAME.	16 Edgerton.	17 Calhan.	18 Templeton.	19 McFerran.	20 Falcon.	21 Hayden Divide.	22 Russell.	23 Palmer Lake.	24 Green Mountain Falls.	25 Peyton.	26 Ivywild.	27 Precinct.	28 Precinct.	29 Precinct.	30 Precinct.
W. S. Boynton, R.	9	22	26	25	[illegible]	28	38	18	30	40	55	32	14	70	137
W. B. Pullin, Peo.	12	26	22	22	76	5	21	7	12	37	36	22	42	58	55
Lee Watkins, P.	1	..	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	7	8	3	26	..
Ira Harris, R.	9	23	28	28	21	22	38	18	29	42	5[illegible]	136	119	175	136
E. A. Smith, Peo.	2	35	21	21	[illegible]	63	2[illegible]	27	12	34	37	25	31	59	58
C. E. Stubbs, R.	9	2[illegible]	25	26	21	2[illegible]	37	17	25	41	50	135	116	172	137
M. A. Leddy, Peo.	25	35	12	22	70	51	23	18	14	37	38	23	47	64	57
M. M. Baldwin, R.	9	22	26	25	20	30	35	[illegible]	29	59	52	129	[illegible]	164	136
J. E. Reynolds, R.	9	22	28	25	26	22	37	20	29	[illegible]0	52	132	118	147	140
A. L. Humphrey, R.	9	23	26	25	21	24	38	18	29	39	51	133	115	172	137
John L. Linn, Peo.	12	38	10	21	70	48	22	17	12	38	38	22	48	61	55
O. P. Jackson, Peo.	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	22	70	5[illegible]	2	16	12	36	38	21	42	61	53
M. D. Gorsner, Peo.	12	25	21	22	70	48	22	15	72	36	35	16	42	56	50
Thomas Barber, P.	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	12	3	29	12
F. B. Smith, P.	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	10	3	26	9
E. P. Crowley, P.	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	10	3	28	10

NAME.	31 Precinct.	32 Precinct.	33 Precinct.	34 Precinct.	35 Precinct.	36 Precinct.	37 Precinct.	38 Precinct.	39 Precinct.	40 Rausch.	41 Lawrence.	42 Barry.	43 Fremont.	44 Fremont.	45 Cripple Creek.	Total vote.	Plurality.
W. S. Boynton, R.	43	100	79	[illegible]	85	105	75	50	63	5	38	78	55	163	108	2692	133
W. B. Pullin, Peo.	29	66	64	30	74	97	91	51	84	12	38	202	163	297	212	2559	
Lee Watkins, P.	3	8	5	4	3	2	5	2	3	..	..	4	2	..	2		
Ira Harris, R.	8	107	81	[illegible]4	92	135	78	48	69	5	55	69	71	144	107	2717	159
E. A. Smith, Peo.	8	60	65	28	71	76	96	55	7[illegible]	12	46	207	148	298	209	2558	
C. E. Stubbs, R.	4[illegible]	92	81	36	83	104	76	49	61	5	34	66	66	130	102	2566	
M. A. Leddy, Peo.	30	72	64	31	78	96	92	52	89	12	43	212	152	310	219	2733	167
M. M. Baldwin, R.	40	99	79	[illegible]	83	104	75	51	64	5	33	67	67	137	102	2639	
J. E. Reynolds, R.	41	101	81	[illegible]	84	100	75	48	64	5	33	67	68	132	105	2663	
A. L. Humphrey, R.	44	100	90	42	82	104	79	48	68	5	33	69	70	141	102	2723	
John L. Linn, Peo.	29	65	65	29	76	95	90	49	81	12	43	211	148	297	215	2574	
O. P. Jackson, Peo.	28	63	63	30	74	95	88	50	83	12	43	208	149	300	212	2561	
M. D. Gorsner, Peo.	29	61	62	28	75	96	88	50	81	12	43	209	149	298	217	2526	
Thomas Barber, P.	4	10	6	5	3	3	7	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	155	
F. B. Smith, P.	3	9	5	4	3	2	5	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	140	
E. P. Crowley, P.	3	10	6	5	3	2	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	146	

A Peculiar Protest.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The following letter, which is self-explanatory, was received by city officers from Secretary-of-state Foster:

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF TURKEY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1892.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Mr. Otto Levy Ottoman, concessionary of the Chicago Exposition, informed me during my recent visit to that city that certain Syrian Christians, aided by certain American missionaries, propose to have a mosque built outside of the Exposition in order to show the Americans for money what a Mussulman's religious edifice is. This is the same as if in an Asiatic city inhabited by Mussulmen a number of them should erect a church for the purpose of showing Mussulmen what a Christian religious edifice is. Your excellency will, I think, readily see that such a thing cannot be tolerated in the United States, where all religions are, accord to the constitution, respected. I therefore beg you to send a copy of this note to the authorities of the city of Chicago in order thus to prevent the erection of any mosque outside of the exposition grounds especially by persons who profess a religion which is not the Mussulman's religion, and who are simply actuated by the desire of gain without any regard for the religious feelings of a friendly government.

Be pleased, meantime, Mr. Secretary of State, to accept the assurances of my very high considerations. A. MAVROYENI.

"For His Excellency, John W. Foster, secretary of state, etc., etc., Washington."

Weaver's Boasts.

DES MOINES, Nov. 14.—General Weaver came out of the presidential campaign in excellent health and cheerful spirits, and just as sanguine of the future success of the political movements he has been identified with as he ever was. He believes that Democratic ascendency will be short lived and that the Republican party will never enter another contest, that there is no relief in tariff reform, that the financial question is the great problem and that relief cannot come except through free coinage of silver.

"The Populists succeeded in the late election far beyond their expectations," said he, "and have demonstrated their strength as a political factor in American politics. We have carried almost as many states as the Republican party has carried, and have been defeated in a half dozen states by a very thin margin, which amounts to a practical victory. They hold the balance of power in a large majority of the states in the union, and better still, will hold the balance of power in the United States senate. This will enable them to act as a breakwater against vicious legislation, and will enable them to force the great economic measures to the front."

"The Republican party is as dead as the Whig party was after the Scott campaign, and from this year forward will rapidly diminish in strength in every state in the Union and can never make another national campaign. All their great leaders have been killed off, including Depew and McKinley. It was our vote that defeated Harrison in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, and sidetracked McKinley in Ohio. The Populists will now commence a vigorous campaign and will push the work of organization and education in every county in the Union. Its organization is now national, extends into every county in the Union, from sea to sea and from the lakes to the gulf. A counsel of its leaders will doubtless soon be held at some central point for the purpose of thoroughly marshaling the forces of the new party throughout the country."

Weaver Was Not Willing.

DES MOINES, Nov. 14.—General Weaver was shown the United Press dispatch from Topeka, in which L. S. Harvey, secretary of the People's party campaign committee of Kansas, says General Weaver, when in Topeka, consented to be pelted with eggs that the blame might be laid on the Republicans. "There is not a word of truth in the story so far as it relates to me," said the general. "I never heard of it before. No one ever asked me to be willing to be pelted with eggs, and they would not have gotten my consent if they had. The story is the sheerest fabrication."

A Probable Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A call will be issued very soon for a meeting of the house appropriation committee at noon Monday, Nov. 28. This will give the committee about a week's time in which to prepare some of the regular annual appropriation bills for the action of congress when it meets for the second session. The exceedingly heavy payments made by the treasury in the first quarter of the present fiscal year have caused some dismay among the members of the appropriations committee. For the first four months of the year these payments have exceeded by $10,000,000 the expenditures for the corresponding period in the preceding fiscal year, which means a total increase for the present year of $38,000,000, while the appropriations for the year are $12,000,000 greater than the appropriations of the last year. In plain English, that means a deficiency on account of pensions of $36,000,000, which will have to be met by congress at the next session, in addition to an appropriation for pensions for the next fiscal year of certainly not less than $150,000,000. So the total appropriations that congress must make for pensions next session will aggregate not less than $187,000,000. With this enormous sum added to the appropriations necessary to carry on the government and decreased importations (and consequently receipts) tending to result from agitation of the tariff question it will be seen that the appropriation committee has good reason to feel dismay at the outlook and doubt their ability to prevent a deficiency in the national account.

Farmers' Alliance Meeting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14.—To-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America will meet in annual session. Governor Buchanan will voice the welcome to the 1500 delegates on behalf of the state. Among the delegates arrived are many of national repute: Gen. J. B. Weaver, President Loucks, C. W. McCune, Ignatius Donnelly, T. V. Powderly, Hon. Jerry Simpson, Ben Terrell, Senator Van Wyck, Congressman Livingstone and Tom Wilson, Gen. Jas. Field, Frank Burkitt, Alonzo Wardell, Ralph Beaumont, H. L. Loubenecks, J. H. Jamison, W. S. Morgan and Lady Somerset, Mrs. Lease, Miss Willard, Miss Biggs and others.

Social Democratic Congress.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The annual national conference of the Social-Democratic party was opened in Concordia hall this evening with a reception. More than 250 accredited delegates were present. Conspicuous among them were August Bebel, William Liebknecht, Ignaz Auer, Paul Singer and Deputies Seifert, Dietz, Frohme, Metzger and Stadthagen, Carl Grillenberger, member for Nuerenberg, and George Von Vollmar, member from Munich, a leader of the south Social-Democrats, were conspicuous by their absence, but, it is said, will appear later. Singer was elected president and Gosleity of Bremen vice-president. The work of organization occupied the rest of the evening. The programme of the subjects already laid out for discussion was approved with only trivial alterations.

A Railroad Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Charles Foster of Ohio in his private capacity was an unsuccessful suitor before the supreme court to-day. The case was "Charles Foster, appellant, vs. the Mansfield, Cold Water and Lake Michigan Railroad company, The Pennsylvania Railroad company, et al.," an appeal from the circuit court of the northern district of Ohio. It was a bill in equity to open the foreclosure of a mortgage to George W. Cass and Thomas A. Scott and to vacate the order of sale issued thereunder upon the ground of fraud and collusion between the Ohio railroad and the Pennsylvania railroad. The chief defense was laches on the part of Mr. Foster in the shape of delay in filing his claim.

Justice Brown, in filing the decision, said the case left it a matter of doubt whether, even if the decree were set aside, it would redound to the credit of plaintiff, inasmuch as he was only a holder of common stock in the road, and there was a million dollars due on the mortgage and a floating indebtedness of $600,000 besides, and the road had only sold for half a million dollars. But in any event, the proof of laches was complete, and so the decree of the court below would be affirmed.

A Suspicious Death.

MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—A sensation has been caused here by the sudden death at Tashkend in Asiatic Russia of General Booronok. Some time ago General Booronok was appointed a special commissioner to examine into the administration of the province in which the town is situated. He made an exhaustive examination into the affair with the result that he discovered irregularities involving a number of officials. General Booronok was upon the point of returning to Moscow when he was taken suddenly ill and died in a few minutes. It is suspected that some of the officials whose dishonesty was brought to light by General Booronok are responsible for his death, fearing that his disclosures would result in their punishment, possibly in exile to Siberia. A post mortem examination will be made to learn if he was poisoned.

A Murderous Affray.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Passengers on the west bound B. & O. train this afternoon report a terrible fight at St. Clairsville Junction, a small mining town about four miles west of Bellaire. About twenty miners employed at Troll Brothers' mills went to Bellaire and indulged deeply in intoxicants. On returning to St. Clairsville Junction a political discussion precipitated a drunken brawl, in which a miner named Veistina was killed and another miner named Bishiver was fatally injured. Knives, stones and clubs were used as weapons in the melee and several of the participants received injuries which are serious. About fifteen of those engaged in the fight were arrested but those who inflicted the blows which were fatal escaped.

A Homesick Defaulter.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—Edward P. Moxey and Andrew J. Riley, the expert accountants, who have been examining the books of the Lombard Investment company in the interest of its eastern stockholders, have almost concluded their work and expect to leave the city within ten days. In their researches they have examined the accounts of M. H. Lewis and W. H. L. Russell, the alleged defaulters, from the time they became connected with the company.

The experts refuse to talk regarding their work, but it has leaked out that the stealings of Russell will approximate $100,000. For eight years he was connected with the company, and his speculations date back to the first year of his employment. He was cool and methodical in his operations, and his methods tend to show that it was his intention to accumulate money not for the purpose of high and riotous living, but for the sole object of becoming rich. He started out to become wealthy, and with his stealings he purchased nothing but gilt-edged bonds and securities, which were capable of easy conversions into cash. If he took $4,600 one month, he would help himself to exactly $5,400 the next, so that the total amount would be $10,000. This demonstrates that he kept a memorandum, and could tell at any moment just how much he was ahead of the company. Russell is quietly living in Mexico. Through a technicality of the law, he is safe from arrest as long as he remains in the domains of Diaz, but since the exposure of his rascality he has been made the target of the avaricious; and restless and hunted, he longs for the privilege of returning to the United States without suffering the penalty for his crimes. And so his wife comes to Kansas City with the offer to restore some of his ill-gotten fortune in consideration of his being allowed to wander where he may without constant fear of arrest hanging over him.

Legislation in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 14.—Fear has been expressed in business corporations that the state senate and legislature will at once inaugurate a war on railroad and other corporations, to the great injury of the people. It is feared that the prospects of such legislation would drive away eastern capital and generally unsettle values. Governor-elect Lewelling, in a statement to-day regarding the probable passage of a maximum freight rate bill by the legislature, said: "They will certainly enact some legislation looking to the control of freight rates. Personally, I am inclined to favor a commission with power to fix rates, a commission composed of honest, capable and conservative men, who are competent to ascertain the needs of the people and so adjust rates as will best serve all the interests of the state."

Regarding possible legislation affecting interest rates he said: "There can be no doubt that interest rates have been too high. The urgent demand for an increase of the currency comes largely from the desire for a lower rate of interest. I do not think that any laws will be passed that will have the least tendency to injure the credit of the state in the east or anywhere else.

"The Republicans will cast their votes for Carroll or some straightout Democrat if they cannot elect one of their own men, in order to prevent Kansas from having another Alliance Senator. Judge John Martin of Topeka is a strong candidate, and he is a lifelong Democrat, but he has been in the fusion deal and the Republicans will fight him furiously. He will find opposition from the Populists who are determined to have one of their party for senator. To-day it seems that Judge Frank Doster, a prominent lawyer of Marion, is in the lead. He is probably the ablest man in the Populist party, but he holds radical socialistic views. Mrs. Lease, who declares now her fight will in the future be directed against the Democratic party, has served notice on Judge Martin and other Democrats that she will be here during the session of the legislature to defeat any of them who aspire to the senatorship. She is against fusion and says she stands in the middle of the road and will have enough followers to defeat any Democrats who ask for the senatorship. "There is one man that can never reach that honor," says Mrs. Lease, "and he is Jerry Simpson." She declared she would fight him with all the vigor she had. She was against him for re-election to congress and said since the election that the people of the Seventh district disgraced themselves by voting for him.

Mrs. Lease said she was going to look up the constitution, and if not barred would be a candidate for the senatorship herself. She declared with the "middle of the road" members and Republican help she could be elected, and believed the Republicans ought to stand by her for her denouncement of the egg-throwing Democracy of the south. She further said she was going to Georgia and speak if all the rotten eggs in that state were thrown at her. When she heard Tom Watson was beaten there, she was enraged and wanted to go back there and beard the Democracy in its den.

The English Harvest.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Mark Lane Express says that the threshings from the English harvest have been below the average. The farmers are resisting the excessive cheapness of English wheat more steadily than in 1886 and in 1887. The prices of English wheat have fallen five pence a quarter in London, on the week's average. The country markets are steady, except in the southwest. Foreign wheat has declined six pence, owing to the simultaneous large imports and the increase of supplies afloat. The vigor with which Russia shipped wheat in October had not been wholly expected, although counterpoised by a lower estimate of the American supply.

Senator Hill's Marriage Denied.

ATLANTA, Nov. 14.—It is Mrs. Iverson of this city, who the papers say is to be married to Senator Hill of New York. The rumor concerning Senator Hill's admiration of Mrs. Iverson started here soon after Mr. Hill's visit to Atlanta in the spring. He met Mrs. Iverson and was much pleased with her beauty and grace as everyone is and spoke of her to friends. Mrs. Iverson was seen about the report this morning and says: "I never met Senator Hill but once in my life. Of course the story is untrue and I regret that such a story has been given publication. I have neither seen him nor heard from him since I met him on one occasion last spring at the unveiling of the Grady statue."

A Plausible Explanation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—The widely published statement that Captain Thorpe, who has had charge in this country of an English vessel consigned to Patterson, Ramsay & Co., had ordered the vessels Baltimore and Govern, which were in port last Thursday, to decorate the steamers in honor of Cleveland's election, and which statement caused a great deal of ill-feeling and discussion, is absolutely disproved by the statements made to a United Press representative by Captain Thorpe, Patterson, Ramsay & Co. and the captains of the vessels. Captain Thorpe knew nothing of the vessels being decorated until after the flags and bunting had been ordered down by Mr. Ramsay. The real cause of the celebration, undertaken entirely by the captains of the steamers without orders, was to honor the birthday of the Prince of Wales.

A Destructive Fire.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 14.—A destructive fire visited Hoyleston yesterday, destroying a large bakery and the tobacco factory of Harvey & Co. The buildings were all new, having been rebuilt on the ruins of the great fire of last July. The loss on buildings is $100,000 and stock about $50,000. Fully covered by insurance.

The cause of the fire is unknown. One hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

A Captain's Punishment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The findings of the court martial in the case of Captain E. R. Meeker of the marine corps have reached the navy department. Captain Meeker was charged with neglect of duty while in charge of the marine guard of the cruiser Chicago during her recent cruise in South American waters. At La Guayra four of his men obtained some liquor and got intoxicated. Captain Meeker was held responsible for their conduct, court martialed, found guilty of neglect of duty and sentenced by Admiral Walker to suspension from duty for one year on half pay.

Admiral Walker first caused Captain Meeker to be publicly reprimanded on the quarter deck, and then court-martialed. When the court met, Captain Meeker as bar to the proceedings set forth that he had already been punished by reprimand. The court decided that the captain's plea in bar was good, but Admiral Walker directed the court to proceed regardless of the plea and it did so, finding the captain guilty as charged.

The navy department can do nothing in the matter unless Captain Meeker appeals from the decision of the court. Should he do so, the authorities will have the interesting question to decide, whether or not an officer can be punished twice for the same offence.

Not a Republican Senator.

EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 14.—Official returns from Greenwood county give only two majority for Waterhouse for state senator. Lyon county gave Rev. Dombaugh, People's party candidate, twenty-two majority. The latter is elected. This makes it certain that the next United States senator from this this state will not be a Republican.

A Treasury Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The treasury department has decided that a periodical issued weekly, and containing besides a continued story, complete stories and other matter, is a periodical and not a book, and is subject only to the provisions of the tariff law regulating the importation of periodicals.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Wm. F. Johnston, of Manitou, Arrested on a Serious Charge.

On Sunday evening, Wm. F. Johnston, of Manitou, was arrested on complaint of a woman calling herself Annie C. Johnston, of Detroit, upon the charge of bigamy. Johnston has for the past nine or ten years resided in Manitou and is a prosperous and much respected citizen. He has for many years been the foreman for Dr. Bell, and has had charge of all the improvements made by him in the last four years. Seven years ago he was married to an estimable lady of Manitou and now has three young children.

Mrs. Johnston No. 1 came to this city last Thursday and went to the Elk hotel. Then she went to Cripple Creek, and Sunday last Deputy-sheriff Mooney came down from there and made the arrest. The complaint was made before a justice at Barry, and although Johnston is able to give bail in large sum, he had to remain under arrest until taken there yesterday.

The woman tells a long tale, charging Johnston with almost every crime on the calendar, even with the murder of a former wife before she came on the scene. Friends of Johnston, however, declare that it is a case of persecution and part of a scheme to get money out of him. As related by them, Johnston is not as black as painted. It is said that he was married to wife No. 1 in Detroit, Mich., and that they could not agree. After three or four months they agreed to separate and signed a paper to that effect. He came to Colorado and received papers announcing that she had applied for a divorce. He supposed that she had secured it, and in time married the lady at Manitou. In time he learned that he was not a free man when he married the second time, and it preyed on his mind for several years. He took to hard drinking, the principal thing worrying him being the telling of the story to his Manitou wife. Not long ago he began to realize that trouble was coming and went to a Manitou lawyer and told his story. The lawyer advised him to tell his wife, and another friend who was taken into the secret also advised this course. He did tell his wife, and she took it in a very cool and sensible way, and promised to stand by him. Since then he has refused to drink, and has been apparently a different man. It is stated that Mrs. Johnston No. 1 knew where he was well enough, or could easily have found out, Johnston took his Manitou wife to Detroit on their wedding trip, and has been constantly in communication with friends and relatives there. He has also frequently talked with former residents of Detroit in this city about his friends and family there.

Altogether the case promises to be a very interesting one.

A Canadian Election.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—The by-election in the Wallace constituency of the Northwest territories Saturday resulted in favor of ex-Premier Haultaines' candidate and will restore to him the control of the legislative assembly and the leadership of the executive. The election was fought out on the separate school question, Haultaines promising that if returned to power, he would establish a system of national schools. Haultaines now has a majority of two in the house. Before election the two parties were a tie and a deadlock existed.

New Trial Granted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The supreme court gave a new lease of life to a border ruffian named Clyde Mattox, under sentence of death passed by a United States district court of Kansas, for a murder committed in the Indian territory. It appeared that on the trial the bailiff in charge of the jury informed them that "this was the third man Mattox had killed," and further allowed them to have access to a newspaper which published a full account of the desperado's previous crimes. Further, the Kansas court refused to admit evidence that the murdered man said before his death that he knew it was not Mattox who shot him. For these reasons Chief-justice Fuller granted a new trial.

The Pinafore Sunk.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The Pinafore was run down and sunk in the Patapsco river last night by the steamer Fred Avon. Jesse Adams, of the crew, was drowned. The Pinafore was an oyster dredging craft and was bound for Baltimore with a cargo of bivalves when the collision occurred.

Anarchy Among French Troops.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Much anxiety has been caused by an exhibition of anarchy in the army. While troops were waiting at the Compeigne station, a private insulted and struck an officer, felling him to the ground, and crying, "Long live Anarchy," "Down with the army and its officers."

It is believed that his purpose was to cause an outbreak in favor of anarchy. He will probably be shot.

Caprivi Reassured.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—It is stated here upon reliable authority that the emperor has assured Caprivi that he will not personally separate from him in the event of the defeat of the military bill.

Death of Mr. Hoey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—John Hoey, ex-president of the Adams express company, died to-night at 10:30 o'clock in his rooms at Delmonico's.

Death of Mrs. Emerson.

CONCORD, Mass., Nov. 14.—Lidian Emerson, widow of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet, died yesterday aged 90 years.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

An Extraordinary Reason Assigned for Delay.

THE REPUBLICANS TOO EAGER

The New Administration Will Devote Its Undivided Attention to Looking Around—No Cause for Haste.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Sun this morning says: The Sun is permitted to announce authoritatively this morning that it is the present determination of ex-President Cleveland not to call an extraordinary session of congress after his inauguration on March 4 next. It is further announced that in the estimation at present of Mr. Cleveland and his closest friends, an extraordinary session would turn out to be a profitless proceeding. His friends say that Mr. Cleveland must have time after his inauguration to look over the ground. There is a natural objection also to the reassembling of congress immediately after the inauguration, on the ground that it would have more or less of an unsettling influence on the business of the country. Another objection to an extraordinary session in the minds of Mr. Cleveland's friends is that the Republican party and its allies have demonstrated altogether too eager a desire that Mr. Cleveland should call an extraordinary session. It is not customary for a new administration to accept counsel from the enemy. But stronger than anything else is the feeling that an extraordinary session could be of no particular advantage, and that the proper thing to do is to give Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic leaders time to look around, and determine just what course to pursue. The best authorities said last night that it would take all next summer and fall to get under headway, and that is will be plenty of time to go ahead at the beginning of the Fifty-third congress, which assembles on the first Monday of December, 1893.

Mr. Cleveland is to speak at the dinner at the Chamber of Commerce this evening.

Stevenson's Speech.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Nov. 14.—At a political demonstration to Vice-president-elect Stevenson he said: "While as Democrats we rejoice over the great victory we have achieved, we should not forget that we are Americans. Democrats and Republicans alike, we have one country, one destiny. The glory which attaches to the American name and American achievements belongs exclusively to no party or section, but is the inheritance of all our countrymen. Nor should we forget that we are equally interested in having wise legislation and honest methods in government. It may be pardoned for saying that the campaign just closed has been singularly free from personal vilification. This should be a matter of rejoicing to all men who place a high estimate upon personal character, and who value the good name of those to whom are confided important public trusts. I take pleasure in bearing testimony now, as I did while the contest was yet undetermined, to the ability and high personal character of the gentlemen who were candidates for high offices upon the opposite ticket. In his great domestic bereavement the president of the United States has the heartfelt sympathy of all his countrymen.

"It has been truly said that the late campaign recalled the era of good feeling which marked the administration of President Monroe. May we not hope that the great political struggle of 1892 between two eminent citizens, Harrison and Cleveland, the two chosen representatives of the two great parties, will inaugurate a new era in American politics, and that calm discussion and respectful consideration for the opinions of our opponents will characterize the presidential contests in the future.

"While this contest has been waged upon a high plane the issues involved have been none the less clearly and distinctly defined. We firmly believe that the welfare of our country and of its humblest citizens are bound up in the success of the great historic party of which we are members. We favor a large measure of commercial freedom to the end that employment be given our own skilled labor and that the United States be the successful competitor in the markets of of the world; we favor the free admission of raw material. It is a part of our political creed that "tariff is a tax" and tax is paid by the consumer. We earnestly favor the reduction to a minimum of tariff taxes upon the necessaries of life. We believe the power to tax is limited by the public necessities, to the end that we may have stable government in the states, avoid race disturbance and secure to all sections of the country the prosperity and happiness which springs from good government. We favor the strictest economy in the expenditures of public money.

"The verdict of the people has been pronounced against a protective tariff. But let no apprehension be felt that they will be imperiled. The reduction of the tariff within safe lines will conserve, not destroy, business interests of the country. For the first time in almost a third of a century the Democrats will control all departments of the government. With this power will come grave responsibilities. You have wisely selected for the highest office known to our constitution, a statesman whose administration has stood a critical test and is a guarantee of what is to follow. Rest assured that with Grover Cleveland as president and with the senate and house controlled by men of political faith, the government will be safely administered and legislation will be in the interest of all the people."

A Minister's Suicide.

ORANGE, Mass., Nov. 14.—Rev. G. A. Harris, aged 22, pastor of the Universalist church, committed suicide on Sunday night by shooting. He was unmarried and lived alone. He was not missed until his congregation was seated in church yesterday afternoon. A messenger found him dead in his study with a revolver in his hand. Mr. Harris was ordained last year. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

Increased Exports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The increase in the export of our live cattle, beef and hog products continues. Last month we sent our live cattle to the value of $2,350,000, which was $320,000 more than in the same month last year. Our total exports of beef, hog and dairy products for the month were $10,868,[illegible] against $8,509,000 for October, 189[illegible].

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ALLISON'S IDEAS.

He Favors Bimetallism by International Agreement.

AN EXTRA SESSION NEEDED.

Democrats Should Act at Once to Save a Country which Does Not Know When it is Well off—Other Interviews.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A reporter saw Senator W. B. Allison this morning just before his departure for Europe on the Alert, which sailed at 11 o'clock. He is the chairman of the American delegation to the international monetary conference to be held in Brussels on the 22nd inst. Being asked to express his views on the monetary question, he replied: "I do not think it is advisable for me at this time to say much on the subject. I believe in bimetallism, but I think that if a gold and silver standard is adopted, it should be done through an international agreement. It would be unwise I think, for this country alone to adopt such a standard or any standard without the co-operation of other powers. I hope we shall be able to reach some satisfactory and advantageous agreement."

Speaking about the result of the recent election he said: "The Democrats now have a chance to reform things. Having acted they won everything for they will be solely responsible for all legislation. I see they have a majority in the senate. Well, so much the better. We will hold them accountable for every enactment. I assume that they intend to repeal the McKinley law, and I take it for granted that an extra session of congress will be called for that purpose. Of course it would be absurd for them to delay action on this law, the thing they allow the robbery (sarcastically) of which they have talked so much to continue any longer than can possibly be helped. The result of the election showed that the people wanted to try something new. The country decided the men who thought they knew most, took medicine that they will not take for some time coming for years."

OTHER INTERVIEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Senator Calvin S. Brice is stopping at the Fifth Avenue hotel. A reporter of the United Press asked him to say if he thought an extra session of congress would be necessary immediately after Cleveland's inauguration. He replied: "Much depends on the action of the present congress regarding the act of July 14, 1890. Should congress decide to repeal that act it may not be necessary to call an extra session. Even if the present congress repeals that act, I should not care to say positively whether or not an extra session would be, in my judgment necessary. The act of July 4, 1890, is known as the Sherman law, and makes compulsory the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month."

RUSSELL HARRISON TALKS.

Russell B. Harrison, son of the president called on Mr. Carter at the Plaza hotel to-day. Young Mr. Harrison said that his father was by no means cast down by his defeat, but that he had accepted it manfully, as he had other afflictions. Young Mr. Harrison added that the defeat of the Republican party was of very much more moment to his father than the personal disappointment over the loss of the presidency.

What Simpson Will Do.

WICHITA, Kas., Nov. 12.—Congressman Simpson attended a supper in this city tonight, given in his honor by his Democratic friends of the Coronado club. They said the result of Tuesday's election was one of the greatest victories ever won by the people. When asked if the People's party would continue to exist as a national party he replied, "Most emphatically, yes. The very conditions which brought it into being will preserve it, and the Democratic party alone has the power to lay the People's party in its coffin."

"How?"

"If the Democrats will give us free trade and a national currency based on gold, silver and other forms of wealth, the national currency must be based on all the wealth of the country and legislation controlling the railroads, which, by the way, I never advocated buying, there will be no further reason for the existence of the People's party and it will go out of business. As to my future course in congress I can only say I am a People's party man, independent of both old parties and ready to vote with whichever side favors what I consider right."

"Will you be a candidate for the United States senate before the next Kansas legislature?"

"Well, just now I am not operating a bureau of information on that subject."

Opposed to Prohibition

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 12.—Excitement prevails in Prohibition circles throughout the state over the statement that Governor-elect Lewelling will at once call the legislature to render the prohibition law a dead letter on his entry into office. He promised the Democrats during the campaign that he would wipe out the police commission system which was inaugurated several years ago for the purpose of taking the government out of the hands of mayors in cities where the people rebelled against the prohibitory law and permit the police affairs to revert back into the hands of the mayors. The governor elect said to-day that either "the joints" had to be closed in Wichita, Leavenworth and other cities and they would be allowed to run in Topeka, and as public sentiment was against their closing in these cities, the same freedom should be granted here. Already parties are preparing to open saloons in Topeka. They say they can do so and not be molested. The new judge and county judge are Republicans and would probably not be radical in the punishment of violators. Two saloons were opened in Fort Scott to-day, and the police commissioners of the city have agreed to resign their positions and to desist in the further execution of the prohibitory law. Many leading politicians of this city declared that they were through with prohibition. Said one: "Iowa was swamped by it and now Kansas goes down under the hypocritical banner. From this time on the Republicans of Kansas will be it severely alone."

A Temporary Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Republican headquarters at 518 Fifth avenue, were closed today. The Democratic headquarters will be kept open for another week or two. The national Democratic campaign committee will act in an advisory capacity—a sort of temporary cabinet to Mr. Cleveland from now until inauguration day. The committee will meet some day next week, probably Thursday, and among other things will discuss the advisability of maintaining permanent headquarters in New York until March 4. Ex-secretary Whitney and the other Democratic chiefs will be in daily communication with President-elect Cleveland.

Regarding Mr. Whitney, a breezy rumor was wafted here from Chicago this morning to the effect that Mr. Whitney will be the premier of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. The same authority, to clinch the statement, says the report comes direct from the president-elect to a gentleman now in Chicago and high in the party's councils and adds: "Benjamin T. Cable of Illinois will be tendered the navy portfolio."

A Tangle in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 12.—The Ohio tangle is as complicated as ever. Both sides claim the state, including the electoral vote and state officers, but each side concedes one electoral vote to the other. One thing is now apparent: it will require the official count to decide and in this the Republicans have the advantage, if any is to be gained therefrom. The Republicans claim the secretaryship of state by 1,555, and the election of twenty-two out of twenty-three electors by 97. The Democrats gave out no figures to-day but they still adhere to the claim made in their statement of last night that Col. W. A. Taylor is elected and the twenty-two electors out of twenty-three are chosen for Cleveland. Nothing but the official canvass will induce them to surrender.

OHIO RETURNS COMPLETE.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 12.—The Republican state committee received the last official returns at midnight. The plurality of Republican electors is 872.

Kansas is for Weaver.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 12.—Chairman Simpson of the Republican state central committee issued a bulletin at 3 o'clock this afternoon conceding the election of Lewelling, the entire Populist state ticket and a majority of the legislative candidates.

Minnesota Returns.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 12.—Semi-official figures upon president in Minnesota give the Harrison electors 121,000, the Cleveland electors 101,000, the Weaver electors 31,000 and the fusion electors on both Democratic and Populist tickets 15,000. The Republicans elect the congressmen in the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh districts, and the Democrats in the Third and Sixth. The legislature stands: Senate—Republicans 25, fusionists 29. House—Republicans 63, fusionists ... Republican majority on joint ballot 8.

Mr. Wolfe Makes a Purchase.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Nov. 12.—Mr. E. T. Wolfe bought the Windsor hotel and furniture from Bennett & Myers this evening, and also three lots on the northwest corner of Second street and Bennett avenue and three on North Third street. The consideration was $8,000.

The building will be removed at once to one or the other locations and fitted up in first class shape. The Windsor has never paid expenses in its present location, but when removed it will be centrally located and under the management of Mr. Wolfe and will undoubtedly receive a large patronage.

Mexican Railway Celebration.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The Times-Democrat's Oaxaca, Mexico special says: The grandest celebration ever given in southern Mexico is in progress here to-day. It is the official inauguration of the Mexican Southern railway, which is one of the most important and valuable commercial enterprises ever undertaken in Mexico. The road extends from Puebla to this city, and forms a link in the proposed pan-American railway. The festities are to continue for three days. President Diaz arrived here this morning. This is his native city, and his tour through the state has been attended by one of the greatest ovations ever tendered the chief magistrate of any country. President Diaz arrived here this morning, the city was thronged with thousands of people from this and adjoining states, and was received by the state troops. At the state palace, he was received by members of the state legislature. There was a banquet of 250 covers at the Juarez theater to-night given by the officers of the federal troops quartered in the city. To-morrow Diaz will review all the troops of Oaxaca.

Trouble Expected in Samoa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The authorities at Washington evidently fear that serious trouble may soon arise in Samoa and have decided to take steps to protect the interests of the United States in that country by the presence of an American warship, says the Herald's Washington correspondent. It will be well towards the middle of January, however, before the Ranger, which has been ordered to Samoa reaches her destination. In the meantime matters may have shaped themselves so as to place American interests in great danger. A letter received here from a resident of Apia confirms the news received by the authorities at Washington about the threatening aspect in Samoa. Both political and business affairs are reported as being in a bad way. The natives have been dissatisfied with the workings of the Berlin treaty for more than two years, says the writer, and a majority of the white residents share their dissatisfaction.

A Kindergarten Fair.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The fair that has been going on a week at Jaeger's hall closed to-night. It was gotten up in behalf of the free kindergarten and was conducted by the alumnae of the normal college. The largest crowd was present to-night, the announcement that Mrs. Cleveland would be present attracting a large number. Mrs. Cleveland arrived at 9 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, and was so crushed by the admiring crowd of women that it was necessary to call in a policeman, who formed a body guard and kept the crowd at a respectful distance while Mrs. Cleveland made a triumphal tour of the hall.

Progressive Elopement.

PURVIS, Mass., Nov. 12.—Miss Leona Lott and Mr. Lafayette Slade eloped to-day. The intended bride stayed at a neighbor's house near by, when Slade went for the license. During his absence one Jones came along and Miss Lott then eloped with him. They went to the house of T. H. Griffin, and Jones also went for a license, after which Miss Lott eloped a third time with Wilbur Griffin. They came to this place and were married. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Holeman.

YALE A WINNER.

The University of Pennsylvania Fails to Score.

TWENTY-EIGHT TO NOTHING.

The Keystone Boys Outplayed from the Start—Good Kicking, Good Running and Good Rushing Won for Yale—Other Games.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Yale's blue triumphed over the red and blue aggregation of football players from the University of Pennsylvania at Manheim field this afternoon. Flags and streamers of the favorite color were waved with enthusiasm, shouts and cheers went up from the lips of college students and friends, and the victors themselves sounded the yell of their defeated adversaries, as the call of time proclaimed a victory of 28 to 0.

The uncertainty of Yale's supremacy over the Pennsylvania boys was dispelled at the beginning of the game. There had been a wave of uncertainty when the news of the defeat of the Princeton Tigers by the Keystone state boys on the Saturday previous reached the ears of the Yales. The games played up to this time in the championship series have resulted differently from what had been expected. Yale had only scored six points against what had been supposed a very weak team—the Wesleyans. Princeton showed their vast superiority by downing the Wesleyans 68 to nothing, and then the bold Tigers themselves suffered defeat at the hands of the University of Pennsylvania.

Fresh from their glorious victory over the Princetons the University came to town in high spirits. They even dreamed of victory and foretold their prophecy of scoring against their blue clad opponents by offering such bets as they were capable of putting up. Hundreds of dollars were upon bets that the University of Pennsylvania boys would win while thousands were wagered on the prospect of their not scoring. There was no dearth of takers under either consideration.

Over 8000 persons witnessed the game. Cold and cloudy as the day was everyone was aflame with enthusiasm of the college boy athletes, and many prominent people occupied private carriages and coaches on the grounds. It was half past 2 o'clock before the cheering began by the appearance of the Pennsylvania players headed by Captain Schoff and they practiced for a few minutes before the Yales appeared, led by Captain McCormick.

Play was called at 2:40. Yale lost the toss and Pennsylvania took the west side of the field. In the uncertainty of the result it is supposed that Yale presented its strongest team, but they positively failed to show some of their tactics that would be used in the Harvard and Princeton contests to follow. Yale started in with the wedge and gained ten yards. Laurie Bliss and C. D. Bliss were sent around the end for five yards and gained fifteen more on a sturdy run. Winter bucked unsuccessfully against the Pennsylvania center, but the ball going again to the Bliss brothers, it was moved forward to the ten yard line. Here they stopped and on the fourth down the ball went to Pennsylvania and with a long punt from Thayer was sent flying across the field only to be returned to the fifteen yard line. Wall is broke through and scored a touchdown after a play of eight minutes. Butterworth gained the goal with a difficult kick and the score of six points went to Yale.

The Pennsylvania boys gained only five yards on a wedge when Camp was sent to the end for an equal gain. Thayer made a gain by a punt, and advanced the ball to the 35-yard Yale line. Butterworth then got in his work, and by a long run, aided by good interference, carried the ball into the Pennsylvania line. The work was followed by a series of strong rushes on the part of Wallis, and L. Bliss and C. D. Bliss worked the ball across the line for another touch-down. Butterworth kicked the goal. Score 12 to 0.

Thayer's punt gained ground for the Pennsylvanias after play had resumed. The Yale center proved too strong for them to gain any more. Thayer punted again, and catching the ball in the center, L. Bliss started with it around his opponents' left and passed all tackles and across the goal line for the third touchdown. Butterworth failed in his goal and the score stood 16 to 0.

Thayer did some more good work with his well aimed kicks and L. Bliss, who got the ball when kicked into Yale grounds, started on a run to take it back. A good tackle and he was downed. It was worked well into Yale ground when L. Bliss got the ball and like an affrighted deer, rushed by all opponents and away across the field to the University of Pennsylvania goal line. Cheer after cheer went up from all sides for his beautiful run. Butterworth kicked another goal and 22 scores were to Yale's credit.

The Pennsylvanias used the wedge to no effect, long punts were exchanged, and finally Thayer sent the ball over the heads of Yale and between their goal posts. Two feet higher and it would have passed over the crossbar and scored a goal for Pennsylvania. Hickey made a fine sprint afterward and got the ball to Pennsylvania's 15-yard line when the time for the first half expired.

The University of Pennsylvania eleven was changed somewhat in the latter half. Captain Schoff has received several severe thumps about the head and thought it best to give his place to Rosingarten. Wagenhurst replaced Mackey and toward the last of the game Delabarre replaced Knipe as right half back. Camp started in after the wedge had failed to take the ball around Yale's left end but Butterworth proved a good tackle and he was downed. After an exchange of kicks Butterworth by a long run placed the ball on the Pennsylvania 25-yard line. The touchdown was secured by C. D. Bliss after a 70-yard run. L. Bliss had in the meantime been hurt in a tackle and was replaced by Graves. The score was made 28 to 0.

Then Pennsylvania started in with desperate valor and after a long and severe fight worked to within the 5-yard line of the Yale goal. The supporters of the red and blue became tremulous with excitement. Their own men were carried with brute strength past the line. After three or four struggles of this kind they lost the ball and it went into the center by the masterly efforts of Yale giants and the sound of the referee's whistle announced the fact that they had kept the University boys from scoring a point. There was disappointment in their breasts and the dream of success had faded. Their prophecy had not been fulfilled and their chances of becoming champions of the inter-collegiate league floated away in clouds. They were defeated by the score of 28 to 0.

JOHNS HOPKINS VS. THE SPECTATORS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 12.—The football game to-day between the Delaware club and the Johns Hopkins university of Baltimore was stopped by the spectators creating a free fight. When play was called the score stood eight to nothing in favor of the visitors.

SPECTATORS INTERFERE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—A game in the intercollegiate series between elevens representing Depauw and Butler universities was played in this city this afternoon, and it ended in a row and a drawn battle. The teams were evenly matched, with much bad feeling. Palpably foul interferences were overlooked by the referee. In the second half the game stood 20 to 14, in favor of Butler. By that time darkness intervened, it was impossible to see who had the ball, and there were several runs and touch-downs. So long as this favored Butler the crowd did not interfere, but when the tide turned the Butler contingent jumped into bounds and stopped play.

FOOTBALL SCORES.

At South Orange—Palma Athletic club 0, Seton Hall 16.

At Orange—Lafayette 16, Orange Athletic club 0.

At Garden City, L. I.—St. Paul's School 18, Columbia Sophomores 0.

At Bergen Point, N. J.—South Orange Athletic club 16, New Jersey Athletic club 0.

At Livingston, S. I.—Princeton '96 30, Staten Island Athletic club 5.

At Williams Bridge, N. Y.—Rutgers 10, Columbia Freshman 2.

At Cambridge—Harvard Freshmen 52, Amherst Agricultural College 12.

At Ithaca—Cornell 46, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 12.

At Williamstown—Staggs' Training School 22, Williams 10.

At Clinton, N. Y.—Union College 4, Hamilton College 0.

At Lincoln, Neb.—University of Kansas 12, University of Nebraska 0.

At Toledo, O.—University of Michigan 18, Chicago University 10.

The Story of a Disappearance.

OMAHA, Nov. 12.—Judge Joseph Clarkson, whose body was supposed to be resting in the mud at the bottom of Honey Creek lake arrived in Omaha to-day, the picture of health. On July 20 word was received here that Clarkson was drowned and for two weeks the friends of Omaha tramped the banks of the lake in a vain effort to find the body. After waiting for two months the bar of Douglas county met and adopted resolutions of respect and so beautifully were the resolutions worded that strong men were moved to tears. Clarkson is a nephew of the late Bishop Clarkson and ex-judge of the district court. His story of his wanderings reads like a romance. He says that to all intents and purposes his mind has been a blank for the last three months. While at the lake he was seized with an irresistable desire to tramp over the country. When he went to the lake he took a second suit of clothing, and, leaving his old clothing and all his valuables in the boat to throw his friends off the scent, he disappeared. During all his wanderings he knew who he was, but concealed his identity and refrained from writing home. He says he realized that his home was in Omaha, but seemed to be drawn toward Chicago, his former home. He worked for C. Lamb & Son, lumber dealers at Clinton, Iowa, for a time, and upon the government river works at that place. He also worked as a farm laborer. Last Thursday he concluded to come home and did so. Only last Wednesday proofs of his death were sent to the insurance companies. His reappearance is not a surprise to many.

Foreign News Items.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The government has concluded to hold on to Uganda and will probably retain Captain Lugard in command. He has succeeded in convincing everybody that he did the best in Uganda that could be done, and that he is not to be blamed that one lot of missionaries told the natives that they would be damned if they did this and the other lot told them that they would be damned if they did the other thing. The government's decision is said to be that the company must retire altogether from Uganda, so far as the exercise of any authority is concerned, and that the British government will enter upon occupancy at once.

It is not likely that the government will make any fuss about the Englishman, said to have been shot by the French because he was captured in command of Dahomey natives. At the same time it is pointed out that the victim, whoever he was, had a right to be in the service of King Behanzin, who is, or was, an independent ruler. Nevertheless as the Dahomeyans have made it a rule to murder prisoners, they cannot blame the French for retaliating. King Behanzin's troops are said to be commanded by a white man, whom the king had induced, by liberal offers, to enter his service. All accounts credit the Amazons with extraordinary valor, but they appear to be entirely unsexed, as they inflict the most brutal mutilations on their prisoners.

The American election is still one of the principal themes, and the result has certainly given a decided stimulus to business. It will also have an effect undoubtedly of inducing British exhibitors to make the best possible display at the Chicago World's Fair. Those who had intended a meager exhibit will largely increase it. Among working people there is a tendency to attribute the result to the Homestead strike and the disgust caused among American workingmen when they learned that the McKinley law, while increasing the tariff, did not increase their wages.

Nebraska is Republican.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—Seven counties of Nebraska have not yet been heard from in the way of election figures, but they are all border counties and cast light votes and can in nowise change the result. Harrison carries the state by about 8500 while the Republican state ticket is elected by pluralities ranging from 600 to 1,300.

Judge Goddard Will Wait.

DENVER, Nov. 12.—Judge L. M. Goddard to-day declined to accept the vacant supreme judgeship. He explained that he had some important litigation in the Fifth Judicial district which has been partially considered by himself and he could not well leave his post until he did so at qualify for the supreme bench to which he has been elected.

HARRISON'S PLANS.

The President May Establish a Law Office

WITH SECRETARY TRACY.

He Will Adopt a Conservative Policy About Appointments—the Civil Service Classified List to be Slightly Extended.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Commercial Advertiser (Murat Halstead's paper) publishes the following this afternoon: It has been known for months past that on the expiration of Secretary Benj. F. Tracy's term of office in the navy department, ending March next, he has made arrangements to resume his law practice in New York. It has been whispered that President Harrison's son-in-law, J. R. McKee, has been offering inducements to Mr. Harrison to remove to Boston, while on the other hand it is said that his old friendships and home ties would return him to Indianapolis. And now comes the story with a strong basis of truth, that a new law firm will be formed in New York city, the principal members of which will consist of Benjamin Harrison and Benjamin F. Tracy. From what can be learned the matter of a law partnership between the president and his secretary is not a sudden thought but has been spoken of before the election. Should the alliance be fully consummated it will make a firm that will start with a splendid prestige immediately.

Civil Service Reform Measures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It was said at the White House to-day that the president has desired to pursue a strictly conservative course in appointment.

He does not desire to lay the administration open to the charge of arbitrarily depriving the incoming administration of patronage in a spirit of vindictiveness or retaliation. Consequently he will extend the classified service only to the degree which he had determined upon in case he was reelected. It is said his will not affect more than half a dozen positions in each department. It states that the president does not desire to take the government printing office into the classified service.

The bureau of Engraving and printing is ... [illegible] ... department for some years has been besieged by employes, who were not appointed under the civil service law to get them into the classified service in some way in order to a form protection. It is said that this class of employes are very much alarmed, as they fear the incoming administration will pursue a more progressive policy.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Seats for 125,000 people were provided in the great Manufactures building at the World's Fair for the dedication exercises on Oct. 21.

The British building at the World's Fair will have among its decorations flags bearing the arms of the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

The owners of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky propose to reproduce the "Starry chamber" in the mining building at the World's Fair.

Sweden's building at the World's Fair has been designed on the lines of the old Norse Stave churches, but with more solidity. The building is being constructed in Sweden and will be sent to Chicago in sections.

Arkansas will exhibit at the World's Fair a raised map of the state, showing all elevations, depressions, lakes, swamps, coal and stone areas, arable lands, wheat, corn and cotton regions, timber and prairie lands, etc.

The main railway station, within the World's Fair grounds, where all excursion trains will discharge their passengers, will be a handsome structure costing $225,000, and will accommodate 25,000 persons at one time.

Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, will send for exhibition in the woman's building at the World's Fair an elaborately carved table of extraordinary historical interest. It will be composed of woods taken from the yoke of the famous "Liberty Bell," from the house in which the first American flag was made, from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, from the old ship Constitution and from a pillar of Independence hall. The upper surface will be inlaid with Indian arrow heads, relics of the Six Nations, with whom what is now Dauphin county was once a favorite hunting ground.

Late advices from Sydney, New South Wales, sustain the view that, notwithstanding the commercial and financial depression existent in some parts of Australia, the Australian exhibits at the World's Fair will be a great and representative display. From Sydney will be sent a remarkable astronomical clock. This clock is forty five feet high and twenty-five feet square at the base. Within it is exhibited the motion of the sun, Mercury, Venus, and the earth revolving on its axis around the sun and the moon around the earth. The sun is to be represented by an electric light which will illuminate the surrounding planetary bodies.

At an expense equal to about $500, an industrial school at Guntoor, India, will make a notable exhibit at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be entirely of articles made by Mohammedan women, and it is stated that none of their work has ever been exhibited at an international or national fair. A small drawing room in the women's building will be furnished with articles made by the pupils of the school. Among the articles to be sent are a very handsome velvet portiere embroidered with gold, velvet embroidered with gold for upholstery, a table cover of white serge embroidered with gold and silks, a piano cover, curtains of Indian material embroidered with silks, fancy wall decorations, handsome picture frames with gold embroidery, table covers, rugs, tea cozies, cushion covers, center pieces for tables, trimming for evening dresses, altar cloths, etc. Some of the articles, it is announced, will be for sale.

Recently a large meeting of European, American and native men was held at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic society in the town hall of Bombay to consider the subject of Indian representation at the World's fair. The president made an address in favor of the movement and quoted a paragraph from the Bombay Times criticising the action of the government in India in not taking up Indian representation at the exposition. The meeting passed a resolution: "That it is eminently desirable to organize a thorough representation of Indian life, products, manufactures and arts at the World's fair in 1893." A special committee was appointed to consider the subject, and this committee was requested to prepare a scheme for representation at Chicago.

COOPED IN A CAPSIZED VESSEL.

The Terrible Experience of Captain Morse and His Crew.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

No seamen ever knew a more terrible and unique experience than that which fell to the lot of Capt. James Morse of Phippsburg, an experience that thrilled the seagoing world at that time. Captain Morse had been overtaken by a terrible gale, and while clinging to one of the tremendous seas which plunged along mast high, it upset the vessel and she was instantly turned bottom up. Captain Morse and a companion were in the cabin at the time, and as the deck was several feet below the surface of the sea they were imprisoned there. They were in absolute darkness, standing in water up to their waists, seemingly helpless and doomed.

But Captain Morse and his companion were not the kind of men to surrender to the seemingly inevitable until forced to do so. Groping about they found an auger, and decided to bore their way to the upper air. Knowing that as soon as an opening was made the air, which was then shut in by the area of the inverted hull would escape, and the water take its place, they were obliged to work with the greatest caution lest they make a fatal leak before there was a hole large enough to permit of their escape, and so be drowned like rats imprisoned here. For hours they worked, cutting away the ceiling and planks until they could catch the gleam of light through the thin wood in one place, then cutting again until another part was similarly cleared and so on until the light passing through the slight surface, marked the lines of a square place large enough to admit the free passage of a man's body. Then, when every possible preparation had been made and there seemed to be nothing more that they could do to insure the success of the final move, they knocked out the obstructing square and crawled into the daylight as the water, freed from the opposition of the compressed air, followed them, and the vessel sank lower into the water until the natural buoyancy of the timber checked her.

There they were perched on the curved surface of a capsized wreck, drifting at the mercy of the seas. But they had had no idea of surrender. Having escaped to the light they at once set to work to build up a sort of signal station to attract the attention of any vessel that might chance to come that way, and upon the top they fixed a staff from which fluttered a signal—a shirt.

Fortunately a brick laden schooner passing that way sighted the signal of distress, bore down and rescued the men, who were almost exhausted by their days of suffering there, their torn hands showing how they had labored there in the terrible darkness, but they soon recovered, and no one talking with the captain to-day would ever suspect that he had once dug his way out of the sepulchre of the sea.

Paris in Miniature.

Visitors to the World's fair are to see Paris in miniature. The representative of a French syndicate has secured the ground required for the display, and gives this account of what it is to be like: "The tract to be used in the carrying out of our plans will be 3000 by 1200 feet. On this we will produce certain of the best known boulevards with their buildings as they stand. We will have reproductions of the Grand opera house, the Vendome Column, the Arch of Triumph, etc. The Grand hotel will be reproduced along with the American cafe, so well known to all visitors from the United States, and in all the details it will be Paris over again. In the Grand opera house will be shown a panorama now in Paris, and in other of the theatres will be theatrical performances. A portion of the ground will be forest, and under the trees tables will be placed, where French dishes and French beverages will be served. Two omnibuses will be kept running from one end of the ground to the other for the accommodation of visitors. One detail of the plan will greatly add to the attractiveness. The cross streets will be run for a block on either side of the main boulevard and will end in a scenic representation of the street extended, showing it in perspective. The shops along the boulevard will be French shops, and will look as though picked up bodily in Paris and set down here without overturning so much as a box. The Bon Marche and the Printemps are to be among the features of the shopping district."

Edgar T. Ensign, state forest commissioner, was in Glenwood yesterday, and asked by a reporter for the "great moral," etc., as to the reservation, he said that there had been no appropriation made for taking care of it. He was hard at work, and hoped to succeed in getting the necessary funds to care for the timber and game.—Glenwood Avalanche.

The one thought in the minds of the people further down the valley is to get a flouring mill. The amount of wheat raised is sufficient to justify the erection of one, and the farmers are willing to offer enough inducements to make such an enterprise profitable. Rifle appears to be the most suitable spot for it, and it is to be hoped will obtain one before long.—Glenwood Avalanche.

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Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. A. HESLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

If the Democrats do not call an extra session of congress immediately upon the inauguration of President Cleveland, they may be justly accused of weakness, of indecision or of dread. If the declarations made by Democratic orators in the last campaign, upon which they have received the verdict of the country, are true, then the McKinley bill is little short of a bare-faced robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, and if they do not at once move to its repeal, they are accomplices in a crime.

But it is not difficult to see that the task before them is not an easy one. Upon one point there is a unanimity of opinion, and upon only one. If any Democrat is asked what the next congress proposes to do in the matter of the tariff, his answer will be, to repeal the McKinley bill. But the McKinley bill is the instrument by which the greater part of the money is collected for the purposes of government, and it produces only a small sum above running expenses to be applied to the reduction of the public debt. The repeal of the McKinley bill of necessity involves the passage of a substitute.

It will not do for the Democrats, after their loud declarations in favor of a reduction of the tariff to substitute for the McKinley act a measure which, like the Mills bill, is simply a readjustment of the burden. To take off the tax from wool and put it on sugar; to let in lead and tax iron; to protect southern industries and expose those of the north to competition, will in no sense give relief which has been promised and which is expected by those who voted for Cleveland and tariff reform.

Again it will not do to seriously reduce the revenue. The last congress is a good illustration of Democratic economy. It means to cut down the appropriations for the navy, it means to reduce the necessary expenses at West Point and Annapolis, it means the lowering of the efficiency of the diplomatic service, and perhaps a reduction of the pension list. But it also means an increase in the river and harbor bill and an increase in every appropriation which can be of use to a Democratic community and which can be made to advance the cause of the party, and it means, if we may judge by the last congress, total appropriations not reduced but increased from those of the Republicans. A reduction of the total amount of revenue will therefore inevitably mean a deficiency for the treasury or an increase in the public debt.

If tariff rates are reduced, imports must be increased to yield the necessary revenue. The proposition is self evident and undeniable. But the increased imports mean simply that certain goods will be made abroad instead of at home, and that means American workmen out of employment. Undoubtedly American wages would be reduced in an effort to meet foreign competition, but this again would affect the amount of imports and reduce the revenue.

Altogether the prospect for the Democracy is not an easy or a pleasant one. They are not agreed among themselves as to what they can do or even as to what they want to do. They have a task before them which is surely difficult. To some it seems impossible. Republicans will watch their effort with interest. We would like to see them succeed. In a time of great prosperity, they have promised the country relief. If there is any greater prosperity than this we would like to have it begin as soon as possible.

The smoke of the election having somewhat cleared away, we rise to remark that Colorado Springs is unequalled as a health resort and residence city in the whole world. The reason for this is evident. Starting in the first place with natural attractions of the highest order and a climate which cannot be excelled, everything has been done that could have been done to make it attractive and comfortable to the invalid and pleasure seeker, while everything of a hurtful or objectionable nature has been carefully avoided. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that its fame surpasses that of other places of less advantages or of smaller improvement. It cannot of course be claimed that the city or its population is free from faults, and one of the most important probably of these is the indisposition on the part of many residents, some of whom have been here for a great many years, to take an active interest in the affairs of our city and of the state. One would suppose that the people who having come here have found in the healthy air of Colorado a reparation of their lives would be disposed to contribute whatever they could to make the city a more agreeable place of residence to themselves and others. That many do this is unquestionable, but it remains true that many believe themselves only temporary guests rather than residents, even after a stay of several years, and feel that it is hardly worth while to become acquainted with their neighbors or to interest themselves either in the business or the politics of the city and the state. This is not right. All of us, whether here for a longer or a shorter time, are jointly interested in the common welfare, and upon each rests the duty to do what he can for its advancement. Opportunities are not far to seek. The maintenance of the honesty and efficiency of our city, county and state government, the preservation of our public school system, the continual improvement of our city by every way calculated to advance the interests of her people, and not least important the advancement of our material interests by every means in our power, are objects which are worthy of the effort and thought of everyone who has dwelling here, no matter for how short a period. Especially does every citizen of Colorado Springs owe it to the city to give a cordial support to the chamber of commerce in all the work which is so efficiently being accomplished by it. The record of the chamber of commerce in the past year has been one of which it may well be proud. It has been and is doing work of the most effectual kind in advertising the city, in inducing immigration to it and in adding to its reputation. No better person than Mr. Buckman could have been selected as its secretary, and from every point of view it deserves and should receive the interest and the cordial support of all.

The McKinley bill is one form of expression of the principle of protection, but it is not that principle itself. The Republican party is not the advocate of protection for the benefit of manufacturers alone, but, believing that the interests of capital and labor are inseparably connected, it advocates a protection which secures the prosperity of manufacturing enterprises while maintaining wages at a high rate. Wherever the tariff is found to afford insufficient protection it should be increased, wherever it is unnecessary and tends to build up great fortunes at the expense of the people as a whole it should be reduced. It is the claim of the Democrats that this latter fault is present in the McKinley bill, and the result of the election proves at least that an overwhelming majority of the people of the country are of a similar opinion. If the Democrats are successful in furnishing a tariff schedule which will afford better protection to American labor while making the burden of taxation lighter, no one will be more sincerely glad than Republicans. If they do not, if they adopt any measure which brings American manufactures into competition with the product of European cheap labor, or if their readjustment is only a cheap jugglery of a transfer of the burden from one industry to another, no one will be so disappointed as the voters who have given the party a new lease of power, and their disappointment will result in a political revolution as overwhelming and far more lasting than the tidal wave of 1892.

The election is over, it has resulted favorably to the Democracy, and the people are again settling down to business for another four years. It is probable that in this, as in other presidential years, the people had somewhat forsaken their ordinary avocations for the time being. The men talked politics morning, noon and night, and even the women showed a great degree of interest, as was evidenced by their attendance upon political meetings. Such things have had a tendency to divert the minds of the people from their accustomed channels and very likely it has made business for the merchants of the city a little dull, although it may be said that Colorado Springs and her tradesmen probably felt the influence of the political fever and were troubled by the presidential election no more than all others in the country. They simply joined in with the procession themselves and talked politics and listened to politics that were talked by others. However that may be, it is worthy of remark that business has now resumed its accustomed channels and the outlook for a good fall and winter trade was never better. There was a large surplus of cash left in pockets of Colorado Springs people from the summer's work. The conclave visitors left thousands of dollars among the people here which is yet unexpended. They have held it over election and now as the holidays approach they will begin to spend it freely. The wage earners of the city are all busy; the mechanics, artisans and laborers are all occupied in erecting new houses and business blocks. Building is really very active at the present time and this movement will undoubtedly be kept up for months to come, while real estate is in a most promising condition. Again, the city is full to its doors. There are no houses on the west side for rent; only a few at the south end, and scarcely a house is to be had in the north part of the town. The city has not been as full of residents for many a day. All these people will eat, drink, and make merry. They will be well clothed, buy coal, decorate their houses and exchange Christmas presents, and that is the reason our fall and winter trade is to be first-class. Good wages such as are being paid throughout Colorado Springs at the present time, and a city overflowing with people who make any town happy and prosperous. The holiday trade especially is likely to be greater than ever before and many of the shrewd merchants of the city have already been making preparations for it. Whatever may come later on or elsewhere may be a matter for argument, but so far as Colorado Springs is concerned there are no prospects of hard times this winter.

There are some features of the late election which are not only interesting, but which should command the approval of every citizen, irrespective of party. It is probable that there never was a campaign which was so free from personality and abuse as this one. It was fought to its conclusion upon matters of principle, and was in the best sense a campaign of education. Even the campaign liar seems to have found little use for his talents, and the amount expended in torchlight processions, uniforms and bands of music was less than ever known before. On the other hand the value of advertising was fully known and appreciated and the amount of campaign literature was greatly beyond that of any previous campaign. A still more important feature is that all are agreed that this election has been singularly free from corruption of the ballot. If this growing evil has been checked by the Australian ballot system, there is good reason for congratulation on the part of every man who loves his country. Unfortunate as the result appears to us there is no doubt whatever that it is in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people of the United States and with the exception of the southern states where the colored vote was suppressed as a matter of course there is no reason to believe that the elections were not decided in accordance with the popular will. Even in Colorado though the position of the Republican candidate was cruelly misrepresented, and though the issues of the campaign were deliberately placed in a false light by the Populist organs and even the principles of their own platform misrepresented for the purpose of gaining votes, there is no reason whatever for believing that the result was not in accordance with the wishes and intent of the majority of the people. The republican form of government rests on the principle that the majority of the people will do the right thing most of the time, and the preservation of the right of the majority to carry its wishes into effect is the bulwark of our liberties. An honest election in which our party is beaten is far better than a dishonest one in which we might be successful.

It is announced by the New York Sun that President-elect Cleveland has determined not to call an extra session of congress immediately after the fourth of next March. There are several reasons for this in addition to those given by The Sun. One of them is that the Democrats will be so busy in filling the public offices that they will have no time to devote to public business. Another, and the most probable of all, is that the leaders of the party are undecided as to what their course will be on the tariff, and that there is already a very serious difference in the ranks as to the best course to pursue. The result must be that the "robber tariff" will remain in force for several months to come, on account of the apathy or the incapacity of those who have been commissioned to repeal it. The country, however, can readily stand a few more months of the policy which has brought American manufactories to so high a stage of efficiency and American wages to so high a rate. The greatest harm that will come will be in the uncertainty that will rest like a cloud upon business affairs. It is true to some extent that the interval of time will be useful in making preparations for the change, but on the other hand so long as it remains doubtful what that change is going to be, business will not settle down to its usual condition. For this reason we believe that it would be better for the Democrats to decide at once what they are going to do and to carry it into effect. If their experiment is to be a success, the sooner it is tried the better it will be for the country; if it is to be a failure, as we believe it will be, the sooner it is tried, the sooner the voters will see the mistake they have made and the Democratic party be relegated back to the obscurity in which it deserves to remain.

Four years ago the vote of this county in the presidential election was 3588, the vote given being that for representative in the assembly. In the present year the vote for the same official was 5368. This is certainly a gratifying evidence of the county's progress during the four years. In 1888 the vote was divided as follows: Republican, 2221; Democratic, 1265; Prohibitionist, 125. This year it was: Republican, 2269; Populist, 2574; Prohibitionist, 255. Of the 1779 votes which were added to the county in the four years, 1825 came from the five Cripple Creek precincts. Of these 466 were Republican, 924 Populist, and 5 Prohibitionist. El Paso welcomes the recruits to her voting strength in spite of their majority being on the wrong side. Excluding the vote of these five precincts from our consideration and the comparison with the vote four years ago is as follows:

	1888.	1892.
Republican	2221	2233
Populist		1566
Democratic	1265	[illegible]
Prohibitionist	125	[illegible]

Of course many of the voters at Cripple Creek this year voted in other precincts of this county in 1888. It is not gratifying to Republicans that in four years their strength should have increased only twelve votes while the opposition gained 325 in the same period, but if we leave out the new precincts at Cripple Creek, there is nothing to justify the naming of the result as a "landslide," and this year as before El Paso may claim the banner for stalwart Republicanism. If we did not do well, most of the other counties did a great deal worse.

There is probably no man in Colorado to-day in whom so much interest is felt as in the one who has recently, by a most unexpected event, been elected governor of the state. A very great many uncomplimentary things have been said against him in the newspapers, and so far as his political opinions are concerned, some of them at least are true. But as a personal matter, the greater part of the aspersions are both untrue and unfair. So far as dignity and personal independence are concerned, we venture the opinion that the people who imagine they are going to run the new administration and the new governor, will find themselves mistaken. It should not be forgotten that it takes a considerable amount of moral courage in the first place to pose as the leader of a new movement, and now that the movement has been successful Mr. Waite has no reason for believing that he is in any sense inferior to those who are so anxious to direct his policy and his actions to their own advantage.

The general rejoicing in England over Democratic success is significant, but not at all surprising. If the protective duties should be repealed, it would simply mean that certain kinds of goods would be manufactured in England, instead of in the United States. There is no doubt on this subject in England, and already preparations are made to resume work in factories that had been closed, while the English exhibit at the World's Fair assumes an importance which has set British manufacturers into a feverish desire to secure the opportunity of displaying their samples there. Over the consequent depression that will come to the United States from the closing of factories and the lowering of wages the English people do not have to worry themselves, and it is difficult to find sympathy for those American workmen who are responsible for the new condition of affairs. If disaster comes from free trade it will fall hardest on those who brought it about.

President Harrison's letter on how it happened deserves the kindest judgment. There is abundant room for criticism in an expression which is captious and petulant, but it should not be forgotten that perhaps there is no man living in this country, rich or poor, high or low in station, who has had such a burden to bear for the past few months as had the president. When we remember that to the agony of the keenest domestic affliction has been added the strain of the greatest civic contest of the world, it is no wonder that the interviewer should bear sentiments perhaps not altogether kindly or just. The great metropolitan paper might have been in better business than in carrying such a message to the world, but the public will not impute blame to the man who has filled a high office with rare merit, and who has been most severely tried.

Those papers which urge the permanence of the People's party in Colorado politics should give a reason for it, and suggest a platform. The "protest" idea alone is not sufficient for indefinite use. The sub-treasury scheme and the government ownership of railroads are not welcome to those who voted for them. Even the ambition of office holders is not an adequate basis for a new party. If it is simply to be a silver party, an explanation should be given of how silver is to be benefited by a party which is for silver in a few states and greenbacks in many others.

There is a great deal of work to be done by the next assembly. It will be a great thing for the state if it will give little attention to politics and the distribution of appointments, and enact some laws which are greatly needed. Among these may be mentioned a forestry law, a game and fish law that can be understood and enforced, and a revision and simplification of the Australian ballot law. For Colorado Springs, the law providing for the appointment of a board of public works should be passed in some such shape as to permit its provisions being carried into effect.

The report of the officers of the Chamber of Commerce, read at the meeting last evening, is printed in the proceedings of that body in another column of THE GAZETTE this morning. Those who were unable to be present should read the report carefully. It is a very encouraging, and fully demonstrates the necessity for such a body in this city. Already a great work has been done in advertising the city in the past year, but great as it is it should be only the first [illegible] and should be closely followed up year by year. A committee on membership is to be appointed and it is to be hoped that when it gets to work the citizens will respond promptly. The membership fee is very small, and every business man and working man in the city can afford to be a member. The work of the Chamber of Commerce benefits every person in this city and should have the support of every good citizen. Let the first day of January, 1893, show a membership of 300 names.

Colorado has had good reason to be proud of her state institutions, and of none of them more than of the school for the mute and blind which is located in this city. Its equipment has been on a generous, though by no means extravagant, scale and its conduct has been in the hands of those who were fully competent to carry it to an equal rank with best institutions of a similar kind in the land. In the past year there has been added to the equipment a handsome girls' dormitory building, some account of which will be found elsewhere. This an interesting fact in connection with its construction that a large part of the work, especially of the inside and finishing, was done by the pupils of the school who have thus been exercised in carrying into practical use the lessons of the training school. In this not only a benefit has been derived by the pupils, but the expense has been very considerably lessened.

There is a good deal of amusement, though of a melancholy character for Republicans in watching the efforts of the various branches of the Demo-Populist aggregation to obtain control of the federal patronage. There is much that might be said as to the rights of the various claimants, but the result will simply be that the man with the strongest pull will get the spoils. "Public office is a public trust," was not one of the articles of Cleveland's capitulation to the Tammany tiger.

There is no one who will refuse to give the Denver News credit for making a strong and successful fight in the last campaign. We regret the result and we wholly disapprove of the method of accomplishing it, but The News did more than anyone or anything else to bring it about. For doing this it is entitled to as much credit as is going, and for this it should be held responsible when sentiment changes, as it surely will.

Mr. Davis H. Waite, the newly elected governor of Colorado, now has an excellent opportunity to show how much better record he can make than is expected of him. We believe him to be honest and well-meaning, and while we consider that his election was a great mistake, we shall be sincerely glad if he, shall prove to be a better governor than we expected.

The preservation of the forests of Colorado is not a political matter. It is one in which the whole state is interested, and which concerns all individuals in the state. Whatever can be done in the state assembly and in the national congress should receive the attention which the importance of the subject deserves.

Every resident of Colorado Springs, whether he has been here one year or twenty, is quite sure that they don't have such weather now as they did the first winter he spent here. It was the contrast that made the difference. However, there is no one who can find serious fault with that for the last few days.

Chairman Carter and Chairman Harrity labored with equal industry and probably with equal skill. One is successful and is praised. The other was beaten and is blamed. It was the same four years ago with Brice and Quay.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," but there is sugar enough in the Republican cup to make it positively unpalatable.

Use of Pen Names.

The Search Light in December Godey's.

Time was—and not so many years ago—when many a woman writer feared to sign her own name to her work, no matter how good it might have been, lest she should not receive the attention and recognition that did the writers of the other sex. For that reason they were willing to lose their identity, to a greater or less extent, and to be considered in the literary world as men. George Eliot selected her nom de plume while she was yet a young woman—perhaps she would not have taken the step had she considered it in later and riper years; but George Eliot illustrates the peculiar phase in the feminine nature as does George Sand and so many women in this country that it would be indeed difficult to turn the Search Light upon them. In some instances there are good and sufficient reasons why pen names should be used, but generally speaking it is and always has been a mistake. Besides it is no longer the fashion. Surely no womanly woman wants to be considered a man, any more than a manly man wants to be considered a woman. The only excuse, and the only solution of the problem as to the "first cause" for woman's assuming masculine names in literature was the fear, first, that under their own names their work would not have sufficient financial value, and secondly that it would not be so favorably considered by the reading public. However this may have been in years past, it is certainly well understood in all literary circles to-day, and in all the countries, that a woman's work will be quite as liberally paid for as a man's, provided, of course, it is equally good; and as to literary recognition, we are rather of the opinion that the reading world is inclined to look more favorably and with greater satisfaction upon the female than upon the male writer.

STATE NEWS.

The troops from Fort Duchesne have succeeded in getting the Utes to return to the reservation. By this action probably 10,000 deer have been saved from slaughter.

After the Western Slope congress the next important industrial event will be the Silver convention of the southwest at El Paso, Texas, which occurs on Monday, December 5.

A large prairie fire is raging north of Brush and in plain sight of the city. The fire probably originated from an engine spark. It is feared that unless stopped very soon it will interfere with winter feeding.

A company of contractors and members of the La Veta Canal and Reservoir company are in La Veta to complete arrangements for the building of a ditch forty-five miles long and which will cover when completed about 50,000 acres of land.

The fifteenth semi-annual meeting of the Boulder County Teachers' association will be held in Longmont on Friday and Saturday of this week, November 18 and 19. An interesting programme has been prepared and citizens of Longmont are making preparations to pleasantly entertain the visitors.

The other day, while Wm. Williams and D. E. Jones were in the Naturita canon, they discovered the skeleton of a human being lying beneath projected rocks. As the bones were scattered and crushed, it must have been a long time since the owner of them came to his or her death.—Norwood Tribune.

Dr. F. P. Kelly was summoned to the home of Mr. Pete McDonald on Thursday to extract a piece of wood from the mouth of his 4-year-old child. The little fellow was playing in the yard with a sharp stick in his mouth, and by some mishap accidentally fell to the ground, driving it two inches into the roof of his mouth and breaking it off. It was a narrow escape from instant death for that lad.—Golden Globe.

The Rocky Ford Enterprise states that the large cottonwood and willow trees which mark the course of the Arkansas river are distinct species and are found in no other section of the country. Supt. F. A. Huntley of the experiment station is now preparing large specimens of these woods for exhibition at the World's Fair. Otero county will receive the credit.

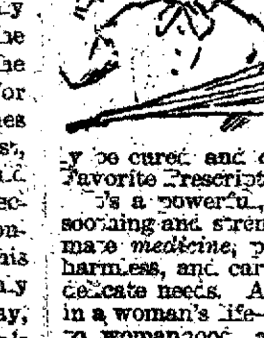
To-morrow there will be ninety cars of sheep, about 8000 head, shipped from this station to Colorado Springs, and from there, via the Rock Island, to Twin City stock yards in Minnesota. The sheep are the property of A. L. Confer. This is the largest one shipment of stock that ever left Colorado. It also shows to the world on what an extensive scale the ranchmen near Del Norte raise stock. The character of the grass, the free range near by, the shelter and the climate all combine to make this the sheep center of the state.—Del Norte Enquirer.

The building of the Trinidad and San Luis Valley railroad is a certainty. Contractor DeRemer this morning informed The Chronicle that the road would be built and that grading would commence soon after the first of January, if not before. He refused to state what railroad company was behind the scheme, but was positive in his assertion that it would be built. In the interest of Trinidad we hope that the Rock Island is the one, but in any event its building will be of immense benefit to Trinidad.—Trinidad Chronicle.

A party of D. & R. G. officials is at the Grand Union. They arrived on a special yesterday afternoon. Their intention is to investigate the probable extent and paying capabilities of the coal fields around Trinidad in which they are interested. It is likely that a considerable extension of tracks will be made so as to meet the growing traffic of the district. The party consists of Superintendent Sample, Division-superintendent Burns, Assistant-general-manager Slack, Car-accountant Norton, Chief-dispatcher Rockwell and J. A. Kebler, vice president and general manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.—Trinidad Advertiser.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company is making the most extensive arrangements to extend and facilitate business that any corporation has done for years in this state. An extension of the Rio Grande is being built from Crested Butte to coal lands owned by the great company. It is reported that the company, which has an auxiliary known as Crystal River Railway company, has a construction train and crew at work south of Carbondale extending the old Aspen and Western purchase to the mouth of Coal creek, connecting with the grade that has been built from that point to Coal Basin. The old Aspen and Western was graded and tracked to the mouth of Thompson creek, a distance of five miles from Carbondale, and is being constructed from that point while the old track is being straightened as well.—Trinidad Chronicle.

The Brighton Register tells of an enthusiastic meeting held at Brighton in the interest of the beet sugar manufactory of that place. It has been clearly demonstrated that Colorado, and especially the lands adjacent to the foot hills are particularly adapted to the culture of the sugar beet. The beets come to perfection and yield more saccharine matter by a good per cent. than they do in Nebraska. Parties were represented at the meeting who agree to put up ample buildings and machinery for sugar manufacturing. The price paid the farmer is $4 per ton for beets yielding 12 to 14 per cent. of sugar per weight, and 50 cents per ton extra for every per cent. in excess of 14. Beets are said to be a very profitable crop to the grower. A mass meeting to finally decide the question is to be held on Saturday, Nov. 19, at which time it is expected a large and enthusiastic number of farmers will be present.



Drive them away—the aches, pains, weaknesses and ailments that make woman's life miserable. Some of them may be serious, and of long standing; they'll need time, perhaps, and patience. But *all* of them can certainly be cured and corrected with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine; a legitimate *medicine*, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and carefully adapted to women's delicate needs. At the two critical periods in a woman's life—the change from girlhood to womanhood, and, later, the "change of life"—it is a perfectly safe and an especially valuable remedial agent that can produce only good results.

For all "female complaints," irregularities, and weaknesses, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only* remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, the money will be refunded.

GOOD STEWARDS.

Special Meeting of Chamber of Commerce at Antlers Pavilion.

SECRETARY BUCKMAN'S REPORT.

A Large Amount of Advertising Done in Nine Months—Citizens Pleased with the Work—All are in Favor of Its Continuance.

The chamber of commerce held a special meeting in The Antlers pavilion last night to consider ways and means for furthering the best interests of the city. The meeting was well attended and a good deal of interest was manifested throughout. Mr. E. G. Lunt, president of the chamber, occupied the chair. In his opening remarks he outlined the work of the institution. It was a direct benefit to all classes and deserved the hearty support of all citizens who have the welfare of the city at heart. The thing to do now was to press forward all together and continue the work already begun.

Mr. George R. Buckman then read the report of the secretary and advertising committee as follows:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Nov. 15, 1892.

To the President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

GENTLEMEN—The purpose of the present report is to give, in outline at least, an account of the operations of the chamber of commerce from its organization in July, 1891, to the present time. It will of course be impossible in a single report fully to cover this period of sixteen months and upwards, during which work of such varied character and great extent was prosecuted and during which so many exceptional opportunities were presented for furthering the interests of our city; but an effort will be made to present the principal features of this work as fully as time will permit. The secretary and advertising committee make this report jointly for the reason that a report from each would necessarily be largely a repetition.

The following statement of receipts and expenditures covering this period may serve at the outset to convey some idea of the extent of the work done:

Report of receipts and expenditures for the period from July 1, 1891, to Nov. 5, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

From initiation fees	$ 285 00
From annual dues	670 00
From advertising subscription	3,040 00
From subscription to Printers' Home dedication	1,535 00
From subscription to Knights Templar conclave expenses	2,677 00
From receipts from sale illustrated book	722 50
Total	$8,929 50

EXPENDITURES.

For Advertising—		
Newspapers, etc.	$1,073 52	
Advertising books	855 00	
Colorado on Wheels	200 00	
Plates, etc.	77 85	
General advertising	637 14	
		$2,843 51
For Office Expense—		
Account secretary's salary	$ 700 00	
Sundry expense	156 39	
		856 39
For Entertainment		
Editorial parties	$ 42 00	
Charities and Corrections conference	175 00	
Sundries	15 18	
		232 18
For Knights Templar conclave		2,120 25
For contribution to local commandery		500 00
For Printers' Home dedication		1,737 52
For account Illustrated book		558 69
Cash balance		80 96
Total		$8,929 50

It will be observed that the principal expenditures, aside from the two special occasions of the Printers' Home dedication and the Knights Templar conclave, have been for advertising, directly and indirectly. The direct advertising work, aside from the large illustrated book, has consisted principally in the publication and distribution of two pamphlets and by advertisements inserted in a wide range of newspapers, principally the foremost weeklies, as well as in railway guides and special publications of various kinds.

The following statement will show what has been done in the matter of distributing pamphlets. There have been distributed to date:

"Facts Medical and General Concerning Colorado Springs"	8,500 copies
"Colorado Springs" (a smaller illustrated pamphlet including Medical Facts)	40,000 "
Sundry newspapers, pamphlets, etc.	12,000 "
Total	60,500 copies

It should be stated that the distribution of this very large amount of advertising matter has been carefully, judiciously, and it is believed, effectively made. It is a comparatively easy matter to dispose of large amounts of advertising material if the idea in the mind of the advertiser is that a distribution simply involves getting the material off his hands; but a judicious and effective distribution involves vastly more of thought and labor. A considerable proportion of these books and pamphlets have been and are being sent out in response to individual inquiries and accompanied in most cases by personal letters. The distribution both in Colorado Springs and Denver at the time of the conclave was conscientiously performed, and absolutely without waste of advertising matter, so far as could be judged from appearances. It may be stated that the two publications above referred to are considered of value and carry weight wherever they go, and they are still in as great demand as when first published.

Paid advertisements have been inserted in the following publications: Harper's Weekly, Illustrated American, The Nation, Christian Union, Interior, Toledo Blade, Kate Field's Washington, Inquirer (N. Y.), Congregationalist, Boston Home Journal, N. Y. Observer, Public Opinion, National Journalist, Knutsford Souvenir, The World's Fair Illustrated, Rocky Mountain Official Guide, Pike's Peak News, Childs-Drexel Home Souvenir, Wells Fargo Guide, The Knights Templar "Colorado Towns and Resorts," Square and Compass, New England Magazine, and several others. These advertisements varied from a single insertion to a dozen, and from a 2-inch space to a half dozen pages. In several instances these advertisements took the form of illustrated articles prepared by the secretary. This is a form of advertising which, if judiciously done, gives large results for an expenditure of a small sum of money. Shoals of responses are received from such advertisements and a distribution thereby given to our advertising pamphlets that could be secured in no other way. In addition, the friendship of many weekly journals who through their recreation departments and tourists bureaus, influence a large amount of travel, is secured and their columns made available for correspondence and other forms of indirect advertising.

The preparation of all these advertisements, adapting them to the varied conditions and circumstances, suitably illustrating some, preparing local reading notices to accompany where possible—this alone has devolved no small labor upon the secretary.

An extraordinary amount of work in the way of entertainment has devolved upon the city and the chamber of commerce during the period under review. A simple recital of the principal of the delegations and parties so entertained may serve to indicate the work of the chamber of commerce in this direction:

In July, 1891, were entertained a delegation of Kansas editors; in September, 1891, a delegation of Missouri editors; in May, 1892, 450 members of the National Editorial association, together with the George W. Childs' party, and many prominent people from various parts of the country attended upon the dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home; in June, 1892, the members of the convention of the United States Labor Commissioners; in July, 150 delegates to the Conference of Charities and Correction; later, in the same month, a delegation of Georgia editors; in August, 1892, 125 instructors of the deaf and mute, holding their convention in this city. All these delegations and numerous other similar ones were shown every possible courtesy. In several instances committees of our citizens assisted in their entertainment, furnishing their carriages for drives and arranging receptions at the Casino, El Paso club and elsewhere. A vast deal of labor devolved upon the chamber of commerce in connection with these visiting delegations; but it is believed that the individuals composing them uniformly carried away most pleasant recollections of their visit to our city and of the courtesies shown them by our citizens, and, hence, that good seed was sown which can not fail to bear fruit.

The dedication of the Childs-Drexel home for union printers, which occurred on May 12 last, was an occasion of great importance to us. Not only did it bring large numbers of prominent people to our city but for the time being the eyes of the whole country were turned toward us. It was a splendid opportunity for conferring a lasting benefit to our city, and the chamber of commerce, alive to this fact, labored to get the utmost of this benefit as well as to do credit to our city and to itself. Upon the chamber of commerce largely devolved the planning for the occasion, the raising of the necessary funds, and the entertainment of the distinguished visitors, and in this work they were assisted by the state and local typographical unions, by Marshal Dana, to whom so much of the credit for the success of the parade was due, by the military and civic organizations who took part in this parade, and by the city council, the board of county commissioners, the local typographical union, and the citizens who contributed so generously to the expense fund. Reference to the financial standing at the beginning of this report will show what moneys were received and expended for this dedication occasion and will disclose the fact that the general fund had to be trenched upon to the extent of some $200 for this purpose. That the occasion was a notable success, that it was worth to our city many times what it cost, we believe is the universal sentiment. Opportunities were thereby presented for displaying our city's attractions and advantages to large numbers of prominent people, influential journalists and managers of press associations, whose good will and sympathetic attitude towards us must result in a benefit not to be measured or estimated.

The other notable occasion which during the past year has taxed the resources of our city and called forth the best efforts of the chamber of commerce was the Knights Templar conclave. Early appreciating the immense benefit which our city could secure from this great influx of people to our state, the chamber of commerce set about advertising the attractions of Colorado Springs and the Pike's Peak region among the Knights Templar, sending special advertising matter to every one of the thousand commanderies in the United States, advertising in Knights Templar publications and distributing by special agents of the chamber of commerce large numbers of pamphlets and other matters to the great crowds of people in Denver during the conclave week. As a result largely of this effort came the immense numbers of people who swarmed into our city during the next two or three weeks, taxing to the utmost the city's ability to feed and lodge, and distributing large sums of money among almost every class of the community. Anticipating likewise the fact that extraordinary means must be employed if these excessive crowds were to be looked after and go away satisfied and pleased, a bureau of information was established, the principal work of which was to provide accommodations in the city for those unable to be entertained in hotels and other public places, and secondly to furnish desired information to the visitors regarding our city, its advantages and attractions, its points of interest, etc. This bureau was in operation a little less than three weeks, for the greater part of the time open day and night. Twenty-five thousand is a conservative estimate of the number of people who visited this bureau—obtaining accommodations, information, advice as to excursions and sight-seeing trips, a safe place for hand baggage, and in every case a cordial greeting and the impression that everything was being cheerfully done for their comfort and pleasure. Upwards of four thousand people were provided with rooms all over the city and at all times of the day and night. Thousands of pamphlets were given an effective distribution. The work was a laborious one but it had its high satisfaction in the consciousness that a work of vast and far reaching benefit to our city was being accomplished, not only in the money which flowed in upon us in such streams but in the favorable impression of our city and its people which thousands of our visitors carried away with them. It would be pleasant, did time permit, to tell of the many enthusiastic friends we made at this time, who have carried back to their homes a lively recollection of us and from whom we are hearing in many pleasant ways. The very generous appropriation of the city council made it possible for the chamber of commerce to do its work in a manner which we feel was creditable both to the city and itself, and the local commandery most efficiently supplemented these labors. The financial statement shows receipts and expenditures on account of the special conclave fund, and we cannot conceive of any way in which this amount of money could have been spent to bring larger returns.

An important work of the chamber of commerce has been the preparation and publication of a book descriptive of the city and the Pike's Peak region. It was a work involving a great deal of labor and necessitating a large expenditure of time. The work was finally completed and the book issued on Sept. 1, 1892. The secretary naturally feels some hesitancy in speaking of this work in which he has been personally so largely concerned; but it seems incumbent upon him to make some statements concerning this book. It seems not too much to say that it is giving universal satisfaction, and is regarded as a worthy attempt to cover a very large subject. About 1500 copies have already been sold at $1 each; and wherever the book goes it seems to evoke admiration. Orders for it are daily being received through the mails; and since it is only beginning to be known generally outside of Colorado Springs, these mail orders will gradually increase. It has already secured favorable and often very flattering notice in many of the foremost publications of the country; and this form of advertising will be followed up till the majority of the principal publications will have had something to say regarding it. Among the dailies and weeklies which have already noticed the book we may name the Philadelphia Ledger, the Christian Union, the N. Y. Independent, the Brooklyn Standard-Union, the Boston Globe, the Boston Transcript, the Boston Home Journal, the Hartford Courant, Kate Field's Washington, Printers' Ink, Texas's Punch, the American Grocer, Bangor Industrial Journal, Portland (Maine) Board of Trade Journal, Springfield (Ohio) Republic-Times, Findlay (Ohio) Republican, Logansport (Ind.) Chronicle, the Glens Falls Times, together with the Denver Republican, News and Times, THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE, and the Republic and Telegraph. It should be borne in mind that these notices, while primarily reviewing the book, constitute the highest class of advertisement for our city—advertisement of a kind which could not be purchased even though our means were unlimited. The book itself cannot fail to be of great benefit to us wherever it goes, and the secretary's desk is daily covered with enthusiastic letters from those into whose hands it has come, expressing the great interest which has been awakened in the region it describes and depicts. It is believed that 2,000 copies can be sold during the next year, in which case all this vast and admirable advertising will have been secured at no cost whatever to our city. The secretary is restrained from speaking with all the enthusiasm he feels regarding the present status and future accomplishments of this book, but if he be only furnished with the means necessary to prosecute the undertaking, he feels competent to make of this book a splendid instrument in furthering the interests of our city and the Pike's Peak region.

Many other matters of considerable importance have claimed the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, to which detailed reference cannot be made. The efforts made in June last to secure an extension of the Knights Templar rate, though finally unsuccessful, established us in a position to accomplish more in the future. The work of organizing a Colorado Traffic association has been given every encouragement and support. Some effective work was done towards securing the opening of the Casino the past season.

It remains only to say that the daily routine work of the secretary is largely in the line of replying to the flood of inquiries constantly coming in, and in answering the multitudes of questions on every subject propounded by the correspondents. During the period under review he has received and answered upwards of two thousand five hundred letters. In addition, his office has come to be regarded as a sort of bureau of information both for residents and the new arrivals. Moreover, the advertising agent must be kept happy even when no contract can be given. There is work in abundance to be done, and of a character which our experience teaches us will bring large returns; opportunities, rich in promise, lie on every hand. How much of this work can be done, and how many of these opportunities can be grasped, must depend upon the support which our citizens give to the chamber of commerce.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. R. BUCKMAN, Secretary.
JOHN G. SHIELDS,
Chairman Advertising Committee.

Mr. Lunt thought that listening to the secretary's report could not fail to provoke the enthusiasm and earnest support of every man present. He then called for remarks from those present.

Mr. J. A. Hayes thought the advertising had been done judiciously. He felt that the chamber of commerce should be more liberally supported by all classes of citizens. Each member ought to try and get additions, and so aid the chamber very materially.

Dr. Solly thought the work of the chamber was marvelous. He had made inquiry as to the benefits of the work of the chamber and had found that nearly every class of citizens had been influenced by its labors. It would be selfish and ungrateful not to support these gentlemen who have done so much for the city. Personal solicitation would be a good thing for every man to use on his neighbor. It was the duty of all members to pull together and not let the secretary and president do it all.

Mr. E. S. Rogers of THE GAZETTE spoke briefly upon the advertising which the city is receiving through the newspapers of the country.

At the suggestion of Mr. L. R. Ehrich the names of the members of the chamber of commerce were read. Mr. Ehrich thought that the important thing to do was to secure the 300 members whom Mr. Buckman thought the chamber ought to have. Advertising must be kept up, he said, and it is the cumulative advertising which tells and strikes home with force. He thought a good plan was for each member to take a certain number of names and interview these men and ask them to become members. He believed the city to be on the eve of a tremendous development which would surprise everybody. Every man must be interested in the growth and prosperity of the city and this prosperity was bound to come if every man did his duty by the chamber of commerce and such institutions.

Mr. F. B. Hill and others desired to be practical in their remarks and asked to become members.

Mr. W. S. Jackson said he believed the work had been more effectively done during the past year than ever. The chamber of commerce was an institution which ought to flourish and go forward. He saw no reason for discouragement, but on the contrary, he thought the city has a splendid prospect ahead of it.

President Slocum of Colorado College thought this was the time for the chamber to go on in its good work and to broaden its functions and consider matters of internal interest to the city.

Mr. C. S. Sprague thought the results of last year's advertising would be doubled if it were continued for the new year.

Mr. Lunt said that it was proposed to advertise more or less at the World's fair.

Mr. Geo. H. Parsons thought the practical thing was to secure new members and more money for the good work.

Mr. Ehrich thought one of the best means of securing members and of sustaining the chamber and of making it a concrete body was to have a building of its own. There all information could be given; such a building was fast becoming necessary. He moved that a committee of twelve be appointed to secure by the best possible means new members for the chamber of commerce. The motion was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Colorado's Indians.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—Governor Routt to-day received a telegram from Mr. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, stating that he had directed Agent Waugh to at once call in all Indians now off the reservation and see that they remain on their reservation more closely than in the past. The governor says that Agent Waugh has been derelict in his duties and that he has been compelled to make complaint to the officials at Washington. "It would be useless for me to call out the militia to drive these Indians out of Colorado," said the governor, "for they would skedaddle home within ten hours from the time the troops were on the train and would return to their slaughter of game as soon as the militia left their hunting grounds. The only way is to see that the government keeps them in their place."

Reports from the Blue river country are to the effect that the Indians have slaughtered more game this fall than in years before, and that they laugh at the attempts of settlers to keep them on their reservation.

Arapahoe's Vote.

DENVER, Nov. 15.—At a late hour to-night the county board of canvassers had footed up the vote in Arapahoe county on the following candidates, the complete ticket being expected to-morrow: Harrison, 45,123; Weaver, 46,842. For congress—Taylor, Democrat, 1444; Pence, People's, 10,188; Coe, Republican, 10,968. For Governor—Helm, Republican, 11,578; Maupin, Democrat, 2104; Waite, Peoples', 9896. For Lieutenant-governor—Downing, Republican, 11,483; McMechen, Democrat, 1869; Nichols, Peoples', [illegible]. For Judge Supreme Court—Allen, Republican, 11,581; Goddard, Democrat-Peoples', [illegible].

DENVER, Nov. 16.—The official canvass of the vote in Arapahoe county is completed. While there are some changes from the figures given in the unofficial returns, the general results are the same. The precincts from which there were no unofficial returns make no changes, except to increase the total vote. Bromley and Hynes, fusion candidates, defeat Scott and Williams, Republicans. Bromley has exactly fifty votes more than Williams, while the vote of Hynes is considerably in excess of several of the Republican candidates. All the senators are Republican save Armstrong, the fusion candidate for long term. Harkison is defeated. County judge, commissioners, justice of the peace and constables are all Republicans. They have good pluralities. The head of the Prohibition state ticket received 485 votes.

Insurance Property Taxable.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—Attorney-general Maupin to-day rendered a decision on the question of taxation of property held and owned by insurance companies, the companies claiming exemption under section 12 of the insurance law from taxation except for regular fees and on real estate. The attorney general holds that any real and personal property owned by insurance companies in any county of this state is subject to taxation for all the purposes named in the constitution, the same as if it were owned or used by any other corporation, or any person in such county, and that the constitution has placed it beyond the power of the general assembly to relieve insurance companies or anyone else from uniform taxation upon property of any class, when other owners of such class of property must endure the burden of such taxation.

California Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The California Miners' convention to-day adopted a memorial to congress, requesting modification of the mining laws so as to enable the drift miners to obtain a title to claims more expeditiously than under the present law. The convention also adopted resolutions which approve the Caminetti bill, recommend that efforts be made to obtain an appropriation of $[illegible] for the construction of restraining dams, provided for in that bill, and recommending that the state legislature make an appropriation to that effect. The resolutions also favor the passage of the free coinage of silver law. Congressman Geary delivered a brief address. Jacob H. Neff was re-elected president of the Miners' association and W. C. Ralston secretary. A banquet was held at the Palace hotel this evening.

Chairman Carter in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Chairman Carter of the Republican national committee, called at the White House this morning and had an extended interview with the president. Aside from the discussion of political matters it is understood the president consulted with Mr. Carter as to filling the vacancy of commissioner of the general land office.

Immigrant Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The treasury department to-day issued its circular modifying the immigration policy of the government, confirming the restrictions heretofore imposed on immigration to those who came to this country in the steerage. Ships bringing immigrants as passengers will not be refused entry after passing the local quarantine. The passengers, however, must submit to a medical examination.

The Next G. A. R. Encampment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—The executive committee of the council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic is in session here to-day planning for the encampment next September. This morning Commander-in-chief Weissert was driven over the principal thoroughfares of the city, preparatory to the selection of a line of march for the grand encampment parade. To-night the visitors will be given a public reception at the state house. Governor Chase will deliver the address of welcome.

DEMOCRATS REJOICE.

General Stevenson Attends a Meeting in St. Louis.

GENERAL WEAVER SPEAKS.

An Address by the Leader of the People's Party Movement—Reform Cannot Be Expected of the Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—It is a rainy night but the music hall in the exposition building was ablaze with light and crowded to the doors to welcome the vice-president elect, General Stevenson, who arrived on the Chicago and Alton train at 7:30 p. m. Tasteful decorations in bunting, streamers and portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson were hung, and the chairs extended from the organ to the footlights to accommodate the distinguished array of vice-presidents and secretaries. All the state and city officials who could possibly get to the hall, were there; Maj. Harvey W. Salmon, chairman of the state Democratic committee presided. The local Democratic clubs turned out once more in order to celebrate the victory and there were numerous delegations from the surrounding towns, so that the largest hall in the city was inadequate to hold the jubilant crowd. General Stevenson was met at the depot by a large committee and escorted to the hall.

General Stevenson was evidently feeling very badly as he sat with his eyes covered by his hand and his head supported by his cane, his general appearance indicated extreme weariness. Upon the stage were among other prominent Democrats, Governor Francis of Missouri, Col. Charles H. Jones, editor of the St. Louis Republic; Mayor Noonan, ex-Governor Crittenden of Missouri; Richard Dalton, Hon. Winn Scott of Illinois General Parsons, chairman of state central committee of Illinois, and others.

Col. James A. Broadhead presided. He introduced the vice-president elect, explaining his inability to make a speech; that he just wanted to meet the people. General Stevenson was greeted with an ovation which lasted several minutes. He said:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I can only say from the bottom of my heart I thank you for the reception which you have given me. In accepting the invitation of your president I did so in order that I might be here and rejoice with you over the grand victory which we have won.

"I congratulate you upon the fact that you 'Stood up for Missouri,' and I trust that you will not forget the fact that we stood up for Illinois."

Mayor Noonan, Col. Chas. A. Jones of the Republic, Hon. Winn Scott of Illinois, Governor Francis and ex-Governor Crittenden made brief speeches.

Governor Francis made several witty allusions to "Typical Americans," "Epitaphs," and Chauncey M. Depew.

General Weaver to His Followers.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 16.—Gen. J. B. Weaver, candidate for president on the People's party ticket, to-day issued a lengthy address to the voters of that party declaring that the organization is but little behind the Republican party in the number of states carried and will doubtless hold the balance of power in the senate, has doubled its adherents in the house of representatives, has secured control of a number of state governments, holds the balance of power in a majority of the states, has aroused a spirit of political independence among the people of the northwest; has gained a large following in every state in the south, and has in Kansas, a state containing more union soldiers than any other, elected a one armed ex-confederate soldier of the Peoples' party to represent the state at large in congress. He says that the annihilation, almost, of the Republican party organization, leaves the former adherents of that party to align themselves with the great anti-monopoly and industrial movement. The accession of the other party to power is the result of violent reaction, and not of the deliberate judgment of the American people. The leaders of the triumphant party, he declares, are without any well defined policy except that of contemptuous disregard for every element of reform within the ranks of their own party and among the people at large. The new administration will ignore the three contentions of modern times, relating to land, money and transportation, and will not attempt to solve either. In fact, the whole force of the new regime will be exercised to prevent reform in these important matters. The urgent demand of the people for the free coinage of silver is to be disdainfully ignored and new obstacles will doubtless be interposed to further restrict the use of the white metal. In contempt of the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, European aristocrats are to be permitted to dictate our financial policy. A uniform legal tender currency issued by the government is to be sacrificed and abandoned and serious attempts will be made to force the people to return to the fraudulent system of state bank issues which periodically swindled the industrial classes of the fruits of their toil. In General Weaver's opinion, the violent political storms of 1888 and 1892, which first swept the Democratic and then the Republican party from power in spite of the weight of patronage which they carried, signify a turbulent condition of the political atmosphere which plainly foreshadows an approaching crisis. He urges that the work of organization of the People's party be now pushed with energy throughout all the states.

Jerry's Difficulties.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 16.—Official returns from Jerry Simpson's district give him 1400 majority. Two years ago he was elected by 7422. It is now believed that he will not be a candidate for senator. Leaders of the fusion party fear that a new man would be defeated in that district if his seat in congress was vacated and a special election held.

Mrs. Lease says Jerry is a Democrat straight and is using the People's party, and its members don't seem to realize it. At two Democratic banquets since election Simpson appeared as an invited guest, and in his speeches he is credited with the statement that the Democratic party would not take the place of the people's movement and carry on the reforms inaugurated by it. He denies that he is connected with the plot to assassinate him. He says he is in favor of a Democrat for senator, because "they played fair with us this time and we will need them in the future." It is probable that there will be a lively time in Kansas before the new Populist state officers take their seats. Charges of fraud are made by leading Republicans, and the state central committee is investigating the matter before any definite action is taken on the face of the returns.

The Populist or fusion state ticket is elected by about 5000 majority.

Planning for the Future.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Officials and others who have talked with President Harrison since the election say that he takes a deep interest and an active part in the consideration of plans for the future conduct of the Republican party. They say that in all his talks with them the president's utterances have tended to encourage them to activity in the work of organizing and strengthening the party. There has been, they say, no despondency in what he has said and he wastes no time in vain regrets, but he is earnest in the feeling that more than ever there is need for compactness and unity of purpose in the party.

The discussion of the reorganization in the sense, not of change in principle or policy, but of perfecting the management and methods, has already been taken up by leading Republicans, and correspondence looking to the strengthening of the organization has begun. A permanent organization, with workers who will keep up the work all the year around and every year instead of trying to do the work of four years in a few months before a presidential election, is what is aimed at.

Accident to a Wedding Party.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—A sad story of the interruption of wedding festivities is reported from Bejar, a town forty-five miles from Salamanca. A young couple had just been married in the church and the wedding party had gone to a restaurant where a wedding feast was served. Everybody was in the highest spirits. After the banquet dancing was begun and everything was progressing smoothly when suddenly, and without an instant's warning, the walls of the building collapsed. The entire party together with the employes of the restaurant were buried in the ruins. A crowd attracted by the noise made by the falling building quickly gathered for the work of rescue. From amid the debris moans and heartrending cries for help could be heard issuing. As rapidly as possible and spurred on by the frantic appeals for help, the men threw the heavy timbers aside. They soon came across the terribly crushed and mangled body of one of the wedding guests. It was removed and laid on the sidewalk. Soon several persons who had been caught by the falling timbers were taken out alive but badly injured. When the wreck was cleared away sufficiently for it to be known that no one else was in the ruins, nine bodies were lying a ghastly row on the sidewalk. The injured number thirty, some of whom it is thought will not recover. Others will be crippled for life. It is supposed that the movements of the dancers were responsible for the collapse.

Chicago Defalcations.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Experts are still at work on the city water office books. Francis W. Holbrooke and an assistant are making the examination. They say the system of bookkeeping has been so bad that an accurate estimate of the amount lost to the city cannot be made. One estimate places this loss as high as $500,000. Broeski, the deposed bookkeeper, says this amount is a wild guess and declares that figures to prove the assertion cannot be adduced. Commissioner-of-Public-Works Aldrich says he has not received a partial or complete report from Mr. Holbrooke and he can give no estimate of the amount of loss. It is not probable that any of the money that has been diverted from the city treasury can be recovered.

A Colorado Romance.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Riley Coddington, the child wife of Herbert E. Coddington, the alleged fireburg cowboy, left for her father's home in Colorado last night. She was accompanied by her two small children. Her story is a romantic one. In 1889 Coddington secured employment on the Gopher Mine ranch, near Trinidad, Colo., owned by A. W. Pyles. While here he met Rillie, the 13-year-old daughter of his employer, and at once made vigorous love to her. His stories of adventure captivated the child and she gave evidence of affection for the fellow. The girl's father objected to the proposed match and the couple thereupon made arrangements for an elopement, which was successfully carried out. Mr. Pyles' house and barns were fired and under cover of the confusion, the cowboy and his child love fled. Within a few days they were being sought for by officers of the law on warrants charging Coddington with abduction, theft and arson, but for nearly six months they managed to keep their whereabouts unknown. When they were located in this city. Requisition papers were sought by the Colorado authorities, but not granted, owing to the young woman's evidence in her husband's behalf. She stood faithfully by him even to the extent of declaring that she alone was guilty of the crime charged to her husband. The case at the time of its trial here attracted widespread attention. Recently a letter was received in this city by the child-wife from her father, in which he stated that the destruction of his home and the stealing of his savings by the eloping couple reduced him to dire straits. Illness had overtaken him and he longed again for the presence of his child to comfort him in his declining years. The little woman's sympathy was aroused to its fullest extent by this touching appeal and she informed her husband that she would leave him to return to her father's home. Her father had been unable to send her the money to cover the expenses of the trip, but Rillie went to work and by the closest economy she has been able to save the amount required, and now she departs happy in the thought that she will be able in a measure, to atone for the wrongs she did against her parents.

Sailed for England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Francis E. Willard, of Chicago, who have been attending the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union at Denver, arrived here this morning and sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Willard accompanies Lady Somerset to the latter's castle at Rassnor, near London.

Lady Somerset said: "I am pleased with the work of the convention and my reception. I shall return next May and attend the international congress of the W. C. T. U. in connection with the Columbian celebration."

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WORLD'S CONGRESS.

AN AUXILIARY TO THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Gatherings of the World's Distinguished Men in Every Line of Thought—Scientists, Teachers and Priests of Every Land and Faith.

The World's Congress Auxiliary is constituted as follows:

1. A central organization, authorized by the directory of the World's Columbian Exposition, and recognized by the government of the United States as the proper agency to conduct a series of world's congresses in connection with the Exposition.

2. A local committee of arrangements for each congress. This committee constitutes the means of communication and action between the auxiliary and persons and organizations that will participate in a given congress. This committee of arrangements consists of a comparatively small number of persons who, with few exceptions, reside in or near the place where the congress is to be held.

3. Advisory Councils.—Each committee has adjoined to it, and constituting its non-resident, but active branch, an advisory council, composed of persons eminent in the work involved, and selected from many parts of the world. The members of such councils co-operate with the proper committees by individual correspondence.

4. General honorary and corresponding members are also appointed. They are invited to give their advice and co-operation in relation to the whole series of the proposed congresses.

5. Committees of corporation, appointed by particular organizations, are recognized by the auxiliary as representatives of societies or institutions, and are cordially invited to an active participation in the World's congress work.

6. The Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary.—This consists of the committees of women appointed to co-operate with the corresponding committees of men, in making the arrangements for congresses appropriate for the participation of women. Mixed committees are not appointed, but the two committees may act as a joint committee, when occasion requires. In case a separate congress of women is desirable, it will be in special charge of this branch of the auxiliary. Of this organization Mrs. Potter Palmer is president, and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, vice-president.

THE GENERAL OBJECTS.

1. To provide for the proper presentation of the intellectual and moral progress of the world, in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893, in a series of world's congresses under the auspices of the auxiliary, with the assistance of the leaders in all the chief departments of human achievement.

2. More particularly, to provide places of meeting and other facilities for appropriate organizations of a kindred nature to unite in World's Congresses in Chicago, at a convenient time during the Exposition season of 1893, for the consideration of the living questions pending in their respective departments; and to arrange and conduct a series of Popular Congresses in which will be presented summaries of the progress made and the most important results attained in the several departments of civilized life, voiced by the ablest living representatives whose attendance can be procured.

3. To provide for the proper publication of the proceedings of such congresses, as the most valuable and enduring memorial of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

4. To bring all the departments of human progress into harmonious relations with each other in the Exposition of 1893; to crown the whole glorious work by the formation and adoption of better and more comprehensive plans than have hitherto been made, to promote the progress, prosperity, unity, peace and happiness of the world; and to secure the effectual prosecution of such plans by the organization of a series of world-wide fraternities through whose efforts and influence the moral intellectual forces of mankind may be compliant throughout the world.

May—I. Woman's Progress; II. The Public Press; III. Medicine and Surgery.

June—IV. Temperance; V. Moral and Social Reform; VI. Commerce and Finance.

July—VII. Music; VIII. Literature; IX. Education.

August—X. Engineering; XI. Art, Architecture, etc.; XII. Government, Law Reform, Political Science, etc.; XIII.—General Department; XIV. Science and Philosophy.

September—XV. Labor; XVI. Religion, Missions, and Church Societies.

October—XVII. Sunday Rest; XVIII. Public Health; XIX. Agriculture.

The following list indicates the progress made by the auxiliary to September, 1892. In each department a preliminary organization has been effected, and a preliminary publication issued. That publication sets forth the scope of the department; the nature of the subjects to be considered; the divisions of the department and its committees; and the advisory councils so far as appointed. Most of the committees have issued a preliminary address, inviting suggestions of themes to be considered, persons to present them, and the best method of proceeding.

DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

The department of woman's progress includes all the fields in which women have achieved success; and will embrace a general congress of representative women of all countries, commencing May 14, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The department of the public press includes the general divisions of the daily press, weeklies and magazines, the religious press, trade journals, scientific and professional journals, etc. The congresses of this department will be held during the week commencing May 22, 1893.

III. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

The department of medicine includes the general divisions of general medicine and surgery; homœopathic medicine and surgery; eclectic medicine and surgery; medico-climatology. The congresses of these divisions will be held during the week commencing May 29th. The congresses of dentistry, pharmacy and medical jurisprudence have been transferred for special cause to the week commencing August 15, 1893. Public health will precede the agricultural congresses in October, and has been given a separate department, on account of its inter-state and international relations, and deferred to that late date because the public health officers cannot well leave their posts of duty during the summer.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF TEMPERANCE.

The department of temperance includes the general divisions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the Catholic temperance societies; the National Temperance society; the Independent Order of Good Templars; the Sons of Temperance; the Templars of Honor and Temperance; the Royal Templars of Temperance; the Non-partisan W. C. T. U.; the Law and Order Leagues; Vegetarian societies, and like organizations. The congresses of this department will be held during the week commencing June 5, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF MORAL AND SOCIAL REFORM.

The department of moral and social reform includes the general divisions of philanthropy, prevention, charity and reform, as represented by the National Conference of Charities and Correction; women's exchanges; lodging houses; newsboys' and bootblacks' homes; humane societies; provident associations; industrial schools; children's missions; children's aid societies; day nurseries; relief societies; orphan asylums; homes for old people; asylums for incurables; hospitals; little sisters of the poor; fresh air work; soup houses; penal institutions; woman's refuges; houses of the Good Shepherd; reform schools; the Salvation Army, and the like. The congresses of this department will be held during the week commencing June 12, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

The department of commerce and finance includes the general divisions of banking and finance; boards of trade; stocks and bonds; water commerce; railway commerce; commercial clubs; and kindred organizations; insurance; building associations; mercantile business, etc. The insurance congresses will include fire insurance; marine insurance; life and accident insurance; mutual benefit and assessment associations; fidelity and employers' liability insurance; and insurance specialties. The congresses of this department will commence on June 19, 1893. The water commerce congress will be transferred to the first week of August, in order that it may be held in parallel with the engineering congress.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

The department of music includes the general divisions of orchestral art; choral music and training; songs of the people; organ and church music; musical art and literature; musical criticism and history; opera houses and music halls. The congresses of this department will be held during the week commencing July 3, 1893. The congress of the general division of public instruction in music will be transferred from the department of education to the department of music, for the obvious mutual advantage, both of musical education and musical art.

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

The department of literature includes the general divisions of libraries; history; philology; authors; folk-lore and copyright. The congresses of this department will commence on July 10, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The department of education includes the general divisions of higher institutions of learning and university extension; public instruction; the kindergarten; manual and art training; business and commercial education; education in civil law and government; instruction of the deaf; education of the blind; representative youth of public schools; college and university students; college fraternities; psychology—experimental and rational; physical culture; domestic and economic education; agricultural education; authors and publishers. The general division of public instruction in music is transferred to the department of musical art. The congresses of these general divisions will commence on July 17, 1893, and will be followed by the world's general educational congress, in which all the departments of education will be properly represented.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

The department of engineering includes the general divisions of civil engineering; mechanical engineering; mining engineering; metallurgical engineering; electrical engineering; military engineering; marine and naval engineering; aerial navigation; engineering education. The congresses of this department and the water commerce congress will be held during the week commencing on Monday, July 31, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF ART.

The department of art includes the general divisions of architecture; painting; sculpture; decorative art; photographic art; governmental patronage of art—art museums, art education, etc. The congresses of this department will be held in parallel with those of the department of engineering, commencing July 31, 1893; the places of meeting being adequate as mentioned below.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

The department of government includes the general divisions of jurisprudence and law reform; political and economic reform; city government, executive administration; intellectual property; arbitration and peace. The general division of jurisprudence and law reform will include the laws of nations; expatriation, naturalization and extradition; international privileges of citizenship; the administration of justice, etc. The general division of political and economic reform will include political economy and economic science; profit-sharing; social science; the single tax and other theories; public revenues; statistics; weights and measures and coinage; postal service; suffrage in republics, kingdoms and empires; civil service reform, etc. The general division of city government will include municipal order; the public service; public works; police protection; public revenues and expenditures, and other important subjects. The general division of executive administration will include the nature, office and application of executive power, in municipal, state and national government. The general division of intellectual property will include trade marks and patents, both national and international. The subject of copyright has been transferred from the department of government to the department of literature. The general division of arbitration and peace will include the establishment of permanent international courts of justice, the substitution of arbitration for war, the establishment of courts of conciliation and arbitration for the voluntary settlement of private controversies, etc. The congresses of this division will commence on August 7, 1893, and may extend into the following week. The economic congress will be deferred till the week commencing August 28, in order to secure the obvious advantages that will result from holding this congress in parallel with the labor congress.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department are included congresses not properly belonging to any other department; and also congresses which for any special cause could not be held in either appropriate places in the other departments, among which are the dental congress, the pharmaceutical congress, the congress of medical jurists, the congress on the African continent and people, the horticultural congress, and the chess congress. The congresses of this department will commence on August 14, 1893. The congress of pharmacists will be deferred to the following week, in order that it may be held in connection with the congress of chemists. Any time during this week, not otherwise occupied, will be used for congresses of the following department.

XIV. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

The department of science and philosophy includes the general divisions of general physics; astronomy and mathematics; meteorology; geology; geography; chemistry; electricity; botany; zoology; microscopy; anthropology, ethnology and archæology; Indian ethnology; African ethnology; psychical science; philosophy. The congresses of this department are assigned to the week commencing on Monday, August 21, 1893. The congress of African ethnology, and perhaps others, will be commenced in the preceding week.

XV. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

The department of labor includes the general divisions of the historic development of labor; labor organizations; conflicts of labor and capital; labor economics and legislation; woman's work and wages; domestic economy; child labor; education, public opinion and progress. The congresses of this department will be held in the last days of August and the first days of September, closing on Labor Day, Monday, September 4, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION.

The department of religion includes, to this date, the following divisions, subject to several additions now in course of formation, and to others that may be hereafter proposed:

Baptist; Catholic; Congregational; Christian; Evangelical Association; Evangelical Church; Friends; Jews; Lutheran General Council; Lutheran Synodical Conference; Methodist Episcopal; New Jerusalem; Presbyterian; Protestant Episcopal; Reformed Church of North America; Dutch Reformed Church; Reformed Episcopal; Swedish Evangelical; United Brethren; Unitarian; Universalist; Missions; Evangelical Alliance; Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations; Society of Christian Endeavor; Epworth League; Brotherhood of Christ in Unity. The Catholic congress will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 5. The world's parliament of religions will commence Monday, Sept. 11, 1893. The denominational congresses will commence on Thursday, Sept. 21. The missionary congresses will be followed by the congresses of the Evangelical Alliance and other bodies named.

DEPARTMENT OF SUNDAY REST.

The department of Sunday rest includes the general divisions of physiological relations, the economic and business relations, the governmental and political relations, the social and moral relations, and the religious relations of the weekly rest day. These congresses will be held in October, 1893, immediately after those of the religious societies above named.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The department of public health includes the general divisions of sanitary legislation; public health authorities; governmental administration in relation to epidemics and contagions; food inspection and other food problems. The congresses of this department will follow that of the department of Sunday rest in October, 1893. The exact date will be announced hereafter.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture includes the general divisions of farm culture and cereal industry; animal industry; agricultural organizations and governmental departments of agriculture; agricultural education and experiment; good roads; household economics, and horticulture, the latter of which has been transferred to the general department as above noted. The congresses of this department are assigned to commence on Monday, October 16, 1893.

THEMES, SPEAKERS AND LIMITATIONS.

To make the proceedings of the various congresses as worthy of a world-wide publication as possible; to reduce as far as practicable the expense of such publication; to prevent repetitions of matter and duplicate assignments of speakers; to secure such a strength and force of treatment as will insure the widest reading; to guard against encroachments by one speaker on the time which justly belongs to another; and to secure a just representation of all the participating countries the themes to be presented in the various congresses will be selected, with a view to make a complete and orderly treatment of the general subject embraced in the department; the programmes of the different departments and divisions will be carefully compared; and all papers and remarks will be strictly limited to an allotted time. It will obviously be better, in a given hour, to have two or three compact papers from as many different leaders than to give the time all command to one of them for a long discourse embracing several subjects. The object will be to state results and present existing problems, and for this purpose lengthy papers are neither necessary nor desirable.

DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECTS.

Unprepared discussion or miscellaneous debate would obviously be inconsistent with a plan of which the chief object is to procure the maturest thought of the world on all the great questions of the age, in a form best adapted to universal publication. The time at disposal after the delivery of a discourse will therefore be given to the most eminent persons present, who will speak on the call of the presiding officer, and to whom such previous notice as may be practicable will be given. The summaries of progress to be presented, and the problems of the age to be stated in the World's congress of 1893, will not be submitted to a vote of those who may happen to be present, but will be offered for subsequent deliberate examination by the enlightened minds of all countries, for unrestricted discussion in the forum, the pulpit, and the public press; and finally for the impartial judgment of that exalted public opinion which expresses the consensus of such minds. With this end in view, remarks of leaders, in elucidation of a subject, will take the place of ordinary debate.

THE EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The executive administration of each congress will necessarily be in charge of the committee of arrangements and the officers of the auxiliary, who alone can be familiar with all the details involved. But the plans of the auxiliary have always provided that the largest practicable number of persons eminent in the work involved in a given congress, shall be asked to act as presiding officers during different sessions of the congress, or even during different parts of the same session, thus justly honoring distinguished participants, and gratifying the members of the congress with an opportunity to see and hear, not only those who will read discourses on the occasion but also others with whose names and works they may be more or less familiar.

KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

As far as practicable the several departments of the world's congress auxiliary have been planned to bring to Chicago, during the time assigned to the department, the largest number of kindred organizations for simultaneous or alternate sessions, thus enabling persons interested in several subjects of a kindred character reasonable opportunities to attend several congresses, without a too prolonged stay at the exposition.

It would be obviously impossible to provide for separate and independent meetings of all the societies which are expected to participate in the work in charge of the auxiliary. Existing organizations of the different countries of the world are therefore asked to merge their general proceedings for 1893 in those of the appropriate world's congresses, thus sustaining a world's congress in which all will participate, for the usual annual meetings of different organizations. The meetings to be held under the auspices of the world's congress auxiliary are called either congresses or conferences. If the public interest in the subject involved is great, and the expected attendance large, the meeting is called a congress; but if otherwise, it is termed a conference.

To avoid the need of meetings elsewhere for the transaction of the strictly necessary business of a participating society, the auxiliary will, even at considerable inconvenience, arrange for brief sessions for that purpose.

THE GOVERNMENTS, SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF ALL COUNTRIES INVITED.

The government of the United States, recognizing the World's Congress Auxiliary as the proper agency to conduct a series of international congresses in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, has directed the diplomatic and the consular officers of the United States in all countries to request that a convenient number of the most eminent representatives of the various departments of human progress, be selected as delegates to attend the respective congresses, by or under the direction of the government to which they are respectively accredited, in addition to those who will come as the representatives of the leading institutions and societies of different countries; and to extend the assurance that the largest practicable participation of foreign peoples and governments in the whole series of the congresses is especially desired; and that such a cooperation on the part of other governments will, it is confidently believed, tend in the highest degree to promote, strengthen and extend those fraternal relations and mutual benefits which may now justly be regarded as the supreme objects of international intercourse, and as involving a higher civilization and a broader human progress.

In addition to such governmental delegates, the World's Congress Auxiliary also most cordially invites the appropriate institutions and societies of other countries to create committees of co-operation, to appoint delegates and otherwise contribute, as far as may be in their power, to the success of the congresses to be held at Chicago in 1893. Individuals eminent in any department of human progress are also particularly and cordially invited to attend the congresses in which they are respectively interested.

However great may be the honor and advantage which any nation will derive from a participation in the magnificent material exhibit already assured, it is not too much to say that a higher glory and more lasting benefits may be secured by sending its eminent men and women to take part in the World's congress of 1893.

WHERE THE CONGRESSES WILL BE HELD.

The world's congresses of 1893 will be held in the permanent memorial art palace, erected on the Lake Front park, through the co-operation of the art institute of Chicago, the city of Chicago, and the directory of the World's Columbian exposition. This world's congress art palace will have two large audience rooms arranged to seat about three thousand persons each; and more than twenty smaller rooms, which will accommodate from three hundred to seven hundred persons each. Meetings of such a character as to draw a large popular audience will be held in the main audience-rooms, while meetings of chapters or sections of different congresses for the discussion of subjects of a more limited interest, will be held in the smaller rooms. It will thus be possible to have two general congresses and twenty special congresses or conferences in session at the same time, and to have three times as many meetings within a single day by arranging different programmes for morning, afternoon and evening sessions; but it is not anticipated that so many daily meetings will be required in any department of the World's congress work; nor that, as a general rule, any congress or section will desire to meet more than once or twice in a given day.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE CONGRESSES.

The committees of the auxiliary are actively engaged, with the assistance of their advisory councils and committees of co-operation, in arranging the programmes for the different congresses, and much progress in this direction has been made. It is expected that most of the programmes will be ready for announcement before the close of the present year. In these programmes the dates of the various congresses of the several departments will be more specifically announced.

EXPLANATORY.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois for the management of the exposition of 1893. This corporation has also been approved by the government of the United States for that purpose.

The World's Columbian commission consists of two commissioners from each state and territory of the United States and the District of Columbia, with eight commissioners-at-large, appointed by the president of the United States, to co-operate with the directory of the Exposition in the work involved.

The board of lady managers of the World's Columbian commission is composed of ladies appointed under the act of congress, to represent the special interests of women in the Exposition.

CHARLES C. BONNEY,
Pres. of World's Congress Auxiliary.
CLARENCE E. YOUNG,
Assistant Secretary.
World's Congress Headquarters, Chicago, U. S. A., September, 1892.

THE JOY OF STUDYING NATURE.

The Habit, Once Formed, is a Life-long Source of Mental Entertainment.

From the London Spectator.

Success in fishing has been ascribed half to luck and the other half to keeping out of sight. That is excellent as an epigram; but the man who trusts to either, or both, will never fill a basket. There is a "tertium quid," without which the elements will never mix, and that is the power of observation. The genesis of this potent quality, which sets one man above another in his dealings with wild nature, is exceeding difficult to determine, whether as to time or circumstances. It is not born of mere contemplation is the enjoyment of maturity and the solace of age.

We do not mean that it cannot be acquired in later life, for, just as one of our best cricketers owed the discovery of his natural gifts for the game to an accidental suggestion by his doctor that he should practice "fielding" as a gentle exercise, so the power of observation may come late in life, if the indispensable conditions of health and eyesight are preserved. But the impulse to observe nature is usually acquired in youth, and as usually suggests active and vigorous enterprise to secure its gratification. Once acquired, the taste is seldom lost, and, like most of the satisfactions of later years, derives a richness and satisfaction from the leisurely employment of the knowledge gained in early days.

Even the loss of eyesight may then be powerless to rob the possessor of the pleasures once enjoyed; and Huber, like Mr. Herrenhoff, the blind engineer, was not least happy in his later discoveries, which forced to use the eyes of others. But, even if the age at which the taste for observation of nature comes may be surmised with some accuracy, the nature of the impulse which suggests it is still a puzzle. The first observations of young children are seldom recorded, and still less often remembered by themselves in maturity. Those who care to go back on their earliest impressions may yet recall the first feeling of delight and wonder at the beauty of the stars. Even under our misty skies, children watch the stars oftener than might be supposed, and let their imagination weave stories about them until the facts of astronomy take their place. Hood's rather commonplace lines on the poplars—

> I used to think their slender tops
> Were close against the sky.

always to recall us to a reminiscence of the days when we used to locate heaven just above some trimmed American poplars which grew by the "Wash" on a Norfolk farm.

But a much more complicated problem to early years was the question of the wind, which moved the poplar tops. That is the first spontaneous observation of nature which we can remember, and as no child can readily comprehend the nature of air, we were long dissatisfied by the scientific explanation. How could those giant trees be moved except by a thing, and that one bigger than themselves? And so the explanation was rejected in favor of the obvious one that the trees made the wind by waving about themselves. No doubt there are cases of heredity in the bias towards natural observation, as in other tastes. Charles Kingsley's remarkable love for outdoor beauty is directly ascribed in his biography to his mother's intense enjoyment of the rural scenery of Devon during the months that preceded his birth.

But such cases are the exception. If Booth or Bates, Waterton or Gilbert White, had been asked how they became naturalists, they would probably have fallen back on Topsy's explanation, "I spects I growed." Children learn to see what they are taught to see; and much lies in those with whom they are in contact. Everything showed to them carefully, out of doors, is remembered: humming bird moths poised at a flower's mouth, red admiral butterflies, the marks of the horseshoe upon the horse-chestnut tree, the skeletons of poplar leaves. But unless they are pointed out such things are usually taken, even by country-bred children, as a matter of course. That is why the children of the country poor, who have no one to point them out, do take them as a matter of course, and seldom are good observers of nature, unless apprenticed to the service of sport.

The first number of Church Life, a new publication of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Presbyterian church, reached THE GAZETTE exchange table yesterday. It is a well edited and printed quarto published on the second Friday of each month. It is under the direct supervision of Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, pastor, and Dr. Frank A. Hale, committee on session. The subscription price is only thirty-five cents a year and the paper should be in the home of every person interested in the work of the church.

The proposed building for a collective exhibit by merchant tailors at the World's Fair, will probably be near the fisheries building. As planned, it will be fifty-five feet square with a portico extending to the lagoon. The tailors of Chicago have raised $20,000, and $15,000 is expected from members of the trade outside.

THE GIRLS' HALL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW DORMITORY AT THE INSTITUTE.

A Handsome Structure, With Accommodations for 100 Pupils—All the Modern Devices for Heating, Lighting and Ventilating.

The girls' hall, the new dormitory of the State Deaf and Blind institute is now nearly completed. It is a building of great benefit to the inmates of the institution as well as an ornament to this city. The buildings of this school are a source of pride to Colorado Springs and this new and imposing structure is a handsome addition to the group.

The building was begun last April, after the last general assembly had made an appropriation of $30,000 to erect it, and within a few days it will be entirely completed. It has been occupied since September, but there are many finishing touches yet to be placed upon it.

Professor Hay, principal of the institution roughly sketched the plans such as he thought would be most suitable and convenient, and then had them developed by a professional architect.

The exterior of the building is of Castle Rock white lava, trimmed with pink lava. The basement is of red sandstone. The interior is of white wood with hard wood staircases. The architecture of this building is very similar to that of the main building, but is much handsomer.

The building is so arranged as to be most advantageous to its occupants and not a vacant space is to be found. It is to be used exclusively for girls, with the exception of a room for the superintendent's office, one for assistant matron and one for lady attendant. It is made to accommodate about 100, but at present there are only fifty or sixty girls occupying it.

The rooms are all laid out in grades—that is, the smaller girls have their rooms in a different part of the building from the larger ones. The basement is devoted exclusively to play rooms and reading rooms—two for the blind girls and two for the deaf girls. Each room in the basement is about 20x42 feet and the whole building is equipped with sliding doors so that there is no danger of blind children running into them. All of these rooms are large, light and airy, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The rooms on the north side of the basement floor are used for the blind children and those on the south side by the deaf.

From the basement three pairs of stairs wind to the top of the building, one at either end and a double staircase in the center, so that ample provision is made for the children's escape in case of fire.

On the second floor are the industrial rooms and sleeping rooms for the smaller girls, and in the north end rooms sewing is taught. On this floor there are closets and a plunge bath, size 12 by 14 feet and four feet deep. There are also basins supplied with hot and cold water and the room is steam heated.

The system of ventilating these rooms is perfect. A ventilating shaft, supplied with large steam coil, runs from the ceiling of the room to the roof, and carries off all gases and impurities. In case this does not keep the atmosphere clear a set of draft windows have been constructed that allow a constant current of air to pass through the rooms all day.

On the second floor also is the superintendent's room, which is in the front part of the building, and near the main entrance. On the northwest corner is the workshop, where the smaller pupils congregate after school hours and take short lessons in industrial work. The matron has a sleeping room on this floor.

The third floor is occupied by the larger girls for sleeping apartments. Only three of four sleep in a room. On this floor, as on the second floor, bath rooms and closets have been provided. The attic is not yet completed and will only be used for storage, etc.

All the rooms are kept comfortable by steam radiators in the halls. In each of the corner rooms on the first and second floors a handsome mantel has been erected, with fire place and with large mirror above. The whole building is lighted by electricity. Every room is situated as to allow of plenty of fresh air and the rooms and halls are most thoroughly aired every day.

The main entrance to the building is on the west side. Long, wide stone steps, protected by heavy stone abutments lead to the spacious outer hall. Over the main entrance are the words "Girls' Hall, 1892." Above this is a handsome stone balcony.

The grading on the grounds has not yet been finished. The furniture is to be made in the workshops of the institution.

The grading and laying out of the grounds will not be commenced probably before early spring, but when finished the building and grounds will equal those of any public institution in the state.

Business Property Changes Hands.

The most important real estate deal reported for a long time in Colorado Springs was made public Monday. Mr. W. R. Bonbright and Mr. D. V. Donason, of Pittsburg, have purchased of Mr. John Curr the building on Cascade avenue now occupied by the Shields-Morley Grocery company. The property is 50x100 feet and well improved. The gentlemen also secured a half interest in a right of way for a ten-foot alley adjoining the property. This is the largest piece of improved real estate that has changed hands for some time, and the gentlemen purchased the property for an investment purely, as Shields & Morley have a long lease on the building. The property was improved by Mr. Curr two years ago by a handsome two-story brick. The price paid is not made public. The sale will have a strong influence in strengthening real estate in this city, as it shows the confidence of capitalists in city property and that they still believe there are good bargains in business property. It seems to be the general impression that the next great activity in business circles will be in real estate and that it will come during the winter months as usual.

The Eastern Star.

The order of the Eastern Star, the membership of which includes Masons, their wives, daughters and sisters, celebrated its first anniversary in Masonic hall last Monday night. The branch has in one short year grown rapidly, so that it has a membership of eighty persons. The time was pleasantly spent last evening in playing various games, in listening to songs by Mr. Coffey, solos by Mrs. Cinq Mars and in dancing. Refreshments were served by the ladies and in this way the evening's entertainment was agreeably rounded out.

Colorado City is to have a new bank under the management of M. J. Myers Smith, formerly connected with the Wheeler bank. Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday under the name, Colorado City State bank. The incorporators are C. M. Sherman, Charles Stockbridge, N. B. Hames, C. A. Crane, M. J. Myers Smith, James McIntosh and Mattie Drake. The object is to establish a bank of discount and deposit, the capital being $30,000, divided into 300 shares. The officers of the bank are to be C. M. Sherman, president; Charles Stockbridge, vice-president; M. J. Myers Smith, cashier.

Mr. J. M. Brinson, chairman of the democratic county central committee, in conversation yesterday stated that he had no sympathy with the criticisms that have been made of Judge Campbell's decisions in the cases brought more than one to have the Democratic candidates' names placed on the bullion ticket. As the petitioner in the case he does not believe that the decision was in any way actuated by partisanship and holds that the questions presented were doubtful and debatable.

Mrs. Mary C. Templeton, wife of Henry Templeton, of Colorado City, died at 12 o'clock Sunday evening. Mrs. Templeton was 52 years of age, and has resided in Colorado for over thirty years. She was one of the pioneer women of Colorado, having crossed the plains with her husband in the gold excitement days of 1859-60. She was a most estimable lady. The husband and eight children survive her. The funeral was held at 1:30 Monday afternoon at Colorado City.

Articles of agreement were filed yesterday by which the Albert J. Pidgeon Drug and Chemical company has been formed, to do business in this city. The company is to do a general drug and chemical business. The incorporators are Albert J. Pidgeon, Arnold Shanklin and Thomas Phillips, and the company will have a capital stock of $10,000.

In the district court yesterday Judge Campbell appointed John S. Tucker, W. D. Sawin and J. M. Jackson a committee to audit the books of the county treasurer. A venire for thirty jurors was issued, returnable on January 16. Court adjourned to meet on November 21.

The Mount Rosa Mining company has received its receiver's receipt for the claims owned by the company at Cripple Creek. The receipt is for the Mount Rosa placer claim, the Gold Cover, the Mount Rosa, Adams, Rosa Lee and Jefferson lode claims.

The Gold and Globe Mining company has increased its capital stock to $750,000 and not $1,000,000, as stated.

Rev. Wm. Burnet Wright, formerly of Boston, now of Lafayette Presbyterian church, Buffalo, with his daughter, are at The Antlers for an extended stay.

Mr. E. B. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. McCreery and Mrs. G. L. McCreery arrived in the city yesterday. They have been visiting friends in various cities of Illinois.

Rev. W. R. G. Mellen of All Souls' church will preach the Thanksgiving day sermon at the First M. E. church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wallace of New York, friends of Judge C. L. Williams, are recent arrivals in the city, and will make this their home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Campeaux and Miss Jane Anderson of this city are spending a few days at the Brown Palace hotel in Denver.

Charles Hugh and Alex Morrison were sent to the county jail for sixty days by Justice Walker yesterday, for larceny of groceries from Graham & Van.

THE TRUTHFUL SCRIBE.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

One day last fall when coming down from the summit of Pike's Peak I met three blind boys from the Mute and Blind institute, walking up. One of them informed me that he had been up twice before. I could not help wondering why they should care to go up there. Then it occurred to me, what was I doing there, who had been up many times and cared nothing particularly about the view.

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I was talking to a prominent lawyer of the city last week when the subject of small fees came up. He said he had just returned from the eastern part of the state, where he had been defending a cattleman accused of stealing cattle. "I thought as it took only half a day," he said, "to try the case, which by the way, I won, and as the preparing of the case had not taken much labor or time, that I would be easy in my charges, and when asked for my bill, presented it amounting to $60, which was immediately paid. I pocketed the money, congratulating myself on the quick payment and walked out. Afterwards I learned that my client had retained another lawyer, but had been disappointed at the last moment and had come to court prepared to pay a fee of $250, and had the money in his pocket. When I learned this I wanted to kick myself for being so liberal."

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"I can beat that," said a listener. "I had a claim at Cripple Creek on which I had done some work and that was showing up pretty good. I was offered $800 for it, which I took. I had only just had the deeds transferred when another man meeting me asked what I would take for the claim. 'What will you give?' I asked. 'Well,' he replied, 'I have made up my mind that I will give you just $1,500 for that claim if you want to take it.' The thought of his loss was too much for the speaker, and he walked silently and thoughtfully down the street, trying to trip and fall on himself at every third step.

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Every day during the fine weather there appears on our streets a cartiage in which is seated a pale-faced man whose countenance suggests suffering and yet tells the story of a busy and active life. But few of those who know the occupant recognize in him John B. Anderson, of New York and Ireland, one of the shrewdest real estate men and builders of New York. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to take excursions in this fine fall weather. Mr. Anderson, it is said, though of good birth, came to this country a poor boy, but by energy and perseverance, combined with a clever insight into the requirements of the making of a successful business man, has about reached the top round of the ladder.

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I was walking up Pike's Peak avenue one day two weeks ago just after a storm, and when the snow and slush was ankle deep, with a very sensible young lady when she called my attention to another woman going the opposite direction with her skirts swishing and swashing through the snow, and paying little or no attention to them. "I read in the latest fashion magazine," she said, "that evening costumes are to be cut lower this winter. Now evening dresses are cut low enough now and if the modistes of our fashions want to make a change in the styles why don't they cut the dresses off at the bottom instead of the top? It would not only be more becoming but much healthier, and it is honesty, a source of great embarrassment to a sensible lady to wear dresses as low as they are now. I think a cut at the other end preferable."

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This same young lady called my attention to a residence near Pike's Peak avenue, not long since closed up, and asked if I ever had had the pleasure of meeting its late occupant. "No, I don't suppose you do, know her. Very few do. I won't give you her name, but she is a New York lady who came to Colorado a few months ago to mend a broken heart. She was a singer of some note, but, unfortunately, fell in love with one of Gotham's swells, and finally consented to an engagement. They kept the engagement secret for some time, but as they were anxious to get married, Mr. Swell finally asked his papa's consent, which was immediately refused and disinheritance threatened. Mr. Swell did not have the manhood to even personally acquaint his affianced with his father's decision, but sent a very cold note, saying, 'our acquaintance must cease.' This raised miladi's ire and she instituted a suit for breach of promise, placing a value on her broken hearts of $50,000. She won the suit easily and has been traveling ever since. She located here for a time, but her sad story soon leaked out, and she heard of it and suddenly and mysteriously left for parts unknown. She is a most estimable young lady, I understand, and an orphan too. She is finely educated, having studied for eight years in France and Germany."

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There was a rumor on the street a day or two ago that Cleveland had suddenly expired on the streets of New York. Just how it originated nobody knows, but it spread very rapidly as such things will. The telephone office was besieged with inquiries, and of course naturally centralized in THE GAZETTE.

"Is Cleveland dead?" asked the sweet resonant voice.

"Dead!" replied the office boy, taken by surprise. Recovering himself he yelled back with supreme satisfaction, "Yes, dead as mutton on his toes," and he hung up the ear-piece muttering to himself, "You don't get this kind of bite like that if I am a Republican."

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A firm of plumbers in the city received a postal card the other day postmarked Lawrence, Mass., and addressed as follows: Messrs. ——— & ———, Plumbers, Roofers, etc., Colorado Springs, Colorado. The reverse side, however, was a little more interesting. It read as follows:

Pendik, Oct. 15, 1892.

Dear Sir—I see by a recent issue of a Colorado Springs paper you have in your firm a party whose recent achievement, as stated in said paper, places him in the front rank of acrobats. Will you kindly ask him to refrain from making any engagement with any rival show pending my arrival in your city, which I hasten immediately.

Yours, &c., G. O. Slow,
Mgr. and Prop. of G. O. Slow's Circus.

P. S.—I refer to his falling from the first to the second floor of your high school building.

I really cannot imagine what paper Mr. Slow refers to. Colorado Springs papers are all so well regulated. But in the absence of further proof let us say it was a typographical error and lay the blame at the door of the printer.

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Dreams are made of queer stuff. But there is a bright girl who sings in a certain church not a thousand miles from Colorado Springs, whose visions are remarkably vivid. Now, in this aforesaid church the organist is a modest man, so bashful indeed that he must needs have a railing and a curtain about his seat, and when he plays there is a symphony of sound from the hands of an invisible artist. But now for the vision. The maiden dreamed the other night that some miscreant had stolen away the railing about the seat and the curtain with it. What indeed, was our bashful organist to do? What could protect him from the gaze of the multitude? Quickly the dreamer devised a scheme. And she saw him come forth clad in an enormous polar bonnet of an ancient era and enveloped in a cloak of somber hue, which hid him from head to heel. He was safely out of the difficulty! Then she awoke. And yet people do not believe in dreams.

The pipe for the extension of the city's water mains in the south part of the town has been ordered.

The Pioneer's Reunion.

Denver News.

The annual reunion of the Pioneer Association of Colorado occurred on Thursday evening. Amid the excitement attending the receipt of election returns the event attracted less attention than its importance deserved. In the growth of the two past decades the pioneers have become comparatively a small band. All of them have passed middle life, and are verging on toward old age. They are still, however, a hale, hearty, noble collection of men and women who enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens, and who, above all others, have a right to rejoice at Colorado's growth and take a just pride in the prosperity that has followed along the trails which they beat across the plains in 1859-60.

There is an amount of nerve and manhood in the pioneer that is not possessed by the ordinary citizen. Those of us who came on the railroad, and deemed the ride in the Pullman car long and tonesome, cannot wholly appreciate the sterling qualities of the men who first opened Colorado to civilization and laid the foundations of our present growth. To face the dangers and hardships of the plains in the early days required a variety of qualities which are best summed up in that simple word—grit. That all came with a view of bettering their fortunes may be true; but they soon began to make homes, to build churches and school houses and to draw about them all the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. They uncovered and made known the resources of the great Rocky mountain empire and thousands are to-day in the enjoyments of luxury and wealth, as the result of the adventurous journey of the pioneer of 1859.

Time is fast thinning the ranks of the pioneers. Before many years they must all sleep beneath the shadows of the great mountains. As one by one they go to their long rest, it will be with the consciousness of a life well lived, in that heroic services were performed for the nation and for mankind. Their remaining days should be full of honor and full of happiness, for never in the world's history was there a truer, nobler, sturdier band of men than those who planted the germs of all this present prosperous growth along the Rocky mountains and Colorado to the republic and to the world.

Severe Loss by Fire.

McKeesport, Pa., Nov. 14.—At five o'clock this evening fire broke out in Brown's grocery, corner of Penny land and Eleventh street. After ten houses had been consumed the National Tube works came to the rescue by pumping water into the city's mains from their works. A number of houses were torn down and the fire was gotten under control.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Loss $30,000; insurance small.

Preparing to Seat Kolb.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 14.—The Alabama legislature meets to-morrow, and among the members already arrived Kolb's declared purpose to be inaugurated governor of Alabama is being discussed. The Kolb members refuse to give up their plans, but claim that they have perfected means to seat Kolb.

The Big Coal Strike.

London, Nov. 14.—There is no prospect of a cessation of the coal strike, or lockout, as the operatives prefer to call it. The leaders of the miners state that if the employers generally begin short time, with a corresponding reduction of wages, the struggle will terminate.

THE GOSPEL WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

Concerning the progress of the Indian wards of our nation we take the following interesting paragraphs from a recent article by Miss Anna L. Dawes of Pittsfield:

"Within the last four years, the government has taken up the question of educating the Indian with great success and wonderful results. It is a trite saying that the education of the children will determine the future of a nation, and acting upon it the Indian bureau is doing all that it can to educate every Indian child within our borders. It is estimated that, all told, we have about 30,000 such children who should be educated. The close of the year will see 20,000 of them in schools. These schools are of many kinds, suited as far as may be to the varying needs of the children attending them.

"The large industrial schools are an especially interesting and valuable feature of this work. One very prominent school will serve as an example of them all. At the Haskell institute in Lawrence, Kan., are five hundred boys and girls, from the little girls too young to remember the habits of the tepee to the young man just going out into the great world as an expert wagon maker. Here in many and well-equipped shops they are taught a dozen trades, and under competent teachers in the schoolroom, learn to hold their own with their white neighbors. In dining room and dormitory, constant, faithful care teaches them the habits of white men, and on the large farm they learn that which enables them either to cultivate their own allotments or to command good wages from some larger land owner. Different methods prevail in the different schools, but in one and all they teach the young Indian to be a good citizen, and fit him to be one of the great pushing world, jostling each other over every foot of our western possessions.

"In the direction of allotment of land the Indian is making very rapid progress, and this matter is so bound up with the question of his adaptability to civilization that they may be just now considered as one and the same subject. According to General Morgan, fully 80,000 Indians are now citizen Indians, or in the preliminary processes of becoming so. This is a third of the whole number. Of these a part are already mixing with the white population in the various industries by which men gain their bread, in every way like their neighbors, even to the color of their skin, in many cases. Considering how recently they have, even in the individual instance, emerged from barbarism, an incredible number are owners of ranches, herdsmen, farmers, large or small, artisans, doctors, lawers, especially ministers. Poor, of moderate means, or rich, weak, strong or brilliantly successful, the race can supply a sufficient number of instances of all classes and conditions of men—even to its criminal classes—to prove that it is a simple question of conditions.

"And this brings us to the inevitable question: Are we supplying the conditions? Does this education educate? Is it or is it not true that the Indian boy or girl goes back to the blanket as soon as the pressure of the school is off? The detailed answer to this question is very complex, but in brief it may be condensed into yes and no. Sometimes he does, sometimes he does not. In general he does not, and in particular he often lifts up his family with him. The consensus of opinion at the recent conference at Lake Mohonk was most encouraging and favorable."

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The Friends, or Quakers, formerly held that regular salaried pastors were unwarranted by Scripture and that instruction at public services should be given only by those at the time specially moved to speak by the Holy Spirit. But the national conference of Friends recently held at Indianapolis, strongly commended a regular pastoral system, qualifying their action by a caution that pastors should not assume undue authority or hinder others from speaking in public or lead persons so speaking to depend upon human agency.

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Dr. McAll, by reason of age and failing health, retires from the control of the "McAll Mission" in France. No wonder he speaks of it as "a hard wrench to give up our dear meetings and people, but for the time we must reverently follow what seems clearly a divine direction." Dr. and Mrs. McAll return to their "second home in England," near London. They will still, as strength is given them, hold meetings in England in the interests of the mission. The present chairman of the executive committee is Rev. C. E. Greig. Great confidence is expressed in the new board of directors. What man of his time has with more notable fidelity and spiritual courage served his day and generation than Dr. McAll? And wherunto is this movement for the moral rescue and evangelization of France destined to grow?

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Says The Advance: "The recent general convention of the Episcopal church showed its missionary zeal in the creation of five new 'missionary jurisdictions,' and the election of seven missionary bishops. It also instructed the managers of its board of missions that it have no subsidies from the treasury of the national government are to be asked for or accepted in its Indian or any other mission work. The Episcopal church in the United States in the number of its churches and of its ministers is very close to that of the Congregational. It has seventy-two bishops, 3835 ministers, and 549,250 church members. Its contributions for religious, missionary and educational purposes are each year decidedly increasing. While there are wide variations of belief and ritualistic observance, there exists on the whole a notable spirit of harmony. The recent changes agreed upon in the prayer book and hymnal are in the line of real improvement. No subject before its last triennial convention elicited greater interest or was discussed with more earnestness and ability, than that of Christian unity. Dr. Huntington of New York pleaded most strenuously to have adopted as a part of the 'constitution' of the church the 'Chicago-Lambeth platform,' defining what is believed to be a practicable basis for the reunion of Christendom. The convention did not see it, however, to adopt the platform as part of the constitution, but did adopt it by resolution. The remarkable interest manifested in this matter of the formal union of Christians is one of the most significant tokens of the time; but that any organic reunion of Christendom' on the terms proposed, one of the corner-stones of which is acceptance of the so-called 'historic episcopate,' is of course out of the question. It is useless to urge it. The proposition amounts to the suggestion that all non-Episcopal churches confess that they have no legitimate ecclesiastical standing and that they possess no duly ordained ministry. The purpose may be most sincere and the motive altogether admirable, but the proposition is not modest. It asks too much; it asks that for which no clear warrant can be found in the New Testament. It is an invitation that opens no doors. The real union of Christians is vital and spiritual. Wherever there is a living oneness with Christ, there is, already, a real union—a union which chiefly waits for its due recognition."

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More than three hundred thousand copies of Professor Drummond's little book, "The Greatest Thing in the World," have been sold in England alone; and the German translation is said to have been circulated more largely in Germany than any German publication of its year.

STATE NEWS.

Sheriff Tovey returned from Spring creek Tuesday. He reports that the troops from Duchesne were sent after the Utes and have taken them to the reservation. This action of the government has saved to the state not less than 10,000 deer.—Meeker Herald.

The Craig Pantagraph in commenting on the annual incursion of the Utes into northwestern Colorado, remarks that the abandonment of Fort Duchesne was a very unwise proceeding. The Utes now come and go as they please and assume an independent and offensive attitude unknown when there are soldiers at the post. The Pantagraph suggests that an independent company be formed to drive them out and keep them out.

The Rio Grande will carry visitors and delegates to the western slope congress which convenes at Durango on Wednesday next at half fare rates. The round the circle trip can be made with ease and pleasure. Leaving this city on Monday evening the traveler can go via Alamosa, the San Luis valley and Toltec gorge to Durango, arriving there on Tuesday evening. The return trip should be made by way of the Rio Grande Southern through Rico, Telluride, Ouray, Montrose and Marshall pass. The trip is a glorious one in the autumn season of the year.—Denver News.

The Cripple Creek Prospector says that a soda spring, producing an abundance of sparkling soda water the year around, is another of the attractions of the McCourt district.

The farmers in the Arkansas valley now have their crops all harvested. Almost all of them report that all ranch products have been much larger than usual and all will realize large sums when their harvests are marketed.—Salida Mail.

The Fairplay Flume says: The long pending difficulty between the Ameno reservoir projectors and the Shafer estate has been amicably settled, thus staying off the danger prolonged litigation might delay in construction. Mr. Welsio, acting for the Shafer heirs, has accepted $18,500 for the tract of land near Green's lake which was wanted by the reservoir people. Work will be commenced at once.

The Holland-American Land company, according to the Alamosa Independent Journal, has just closed a contract with M. Parkness for from 70 to 100 artesian wells on its farms west of that town. Every 80 acres is to have a well, to be from two to six inches in size. It is estimated that it will take about eight months to complete the work, which will be started immediately. Everything possible is being done by the company to provide for the wants of the colonists who will soon be there.

Fred W. Talbouer, marshal of Grand Junction, came in Wednesday night and brought Maas and Finn, two of the three convicts who escaped from the penitentiary some two weeks ago. Mr. Talbouer informed us that after having captured the culprits and landed them in jail they made an attempt to escape that night, having broken the shackles on their legs and so bent the ones on their arms that it was necessary to take a hatchet to straighten them before they could be taken off. They had almost worked one hinge off the jail door when the night marshal, in passing on his rounds, heard the noise and made investigations which frustrated their designs.—Canon City Record.

The Best in Colorado.

The Gazette Printing company of Colorado Springs did wonderful execution in issuing the election tickets for twenty-five Colorado counties in two days and a night. It is probable that The Gazette has the best equipped printing office in Colorado.—San Juan Prospector.

NOTES FROM CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Latest News from the El Paso County Gold Fields.

Special Correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Nov. 17.—The Free Coinage Mining company are constructing a special shaft house, and are about to make a considerable shipment. A steam hoisting apparatus will shortly be put in.

The Plymouth Rock Mining company are shipping a car load of ore.

The Little Joe and Kalamazoo lodes on Bull mountain have been leased to some eastern capitalists by Mr. B. Hames of Colorado City, the consideration not stated.

A fifth interest in the Cripple Creek Placer has been sold by Mr. E. R. Stark to the Eldorado Gold Mining company. A mill run is now being made at the mill on this placer.

A very exceptional amount of freight is now being hauled into the camp from the different railroad points.

The St. Clair lode has been leased for a term of ten years. The lessee gives the owners 5 per cent of the value of all the ores treated.

Several car loads of ore are awaiting shipment from the Lee lode on Bull mountain.

The upper portion of the town has been improved by the addition of three electric lights.

C. F. Grell has been appointed city marshal of Cripple Creek.

A new 50-foot shaft is being sunk on the Badger Boy lode, this is also developed by a 150-foot tunnel and adjoins the Summit properties.

The boiler for the Comstock mill has now been received and is on the ground, the mill will be in operation within a fortnight. This will be one of the finest mills yet erected in the camp.

The Major Bentley mica deposits are shipping steadily to St. Louis; the mica from this property is of the finest quality and is admitted to be equal to the best produced in western Virginia.

Manitou Park Mining District.

The following correspondence has been received by THE GAZETTE:

WOODLAND PARK, Nov. 15. In view of the attention drawn to the mining possibilities of the Manitou Park district, by the recent strike in the Leonetti mine, it may be of interest to give the result of observations made during a recent visit. The mining district is eight miles square, and is marked by three distinct formations. First, the lime and granite contact on the east; second, the granite fissures in the center; third, hematite and bog iron on the west.

As the most development has been done in the central or granite belt, it was there that the closest examination was made. This belt appears to be about three miles wide and four miles long. The greatest amount of work has been done on the Leonetti and claims immediately contiguous. The ores are sulpharsenides above water level, carrying some silver and gold; at water level the values increase both in gold and silver; below water level the ores are more thoroughly argentiferous, increasing in value but cropping in gold.

The Leonetti is down about 92 feet from the surface and 30 feet from the tunnel level. The surface improvements are good, including a good frame office, living room, bunk room, kitchen, a blacksmith shop, barn and an ore bin 24 feet square. There is on hand now awaiting treatment over 60 tons of high grade concentrating ore. Most of the ore hoisted now is smelting ore, a mill run on some giving $416. The gangue, talc and vein matter is mostly purple fluor spar. The lead is from 4 to 5 feet between two perfect walls. The claim was located several years ago by Mr. Jack Templeton and others, but was abandoned until this spring, when it was relocated under the patronage of Mr. Jenson of Colorado City.

Contracts are being made for a mill, most of the machinery having a ready been secured. This will insure success to the camp, as it will provide a means for treating the low grade surface ores. The Lizzie W., the Savage and Red Bug are on a spur of the Leonetti which divides on the Lizzie W. ground. The C. B. W. and claims owned by C. S. Gibbs and the Templeton Bros., also the Butcher, show the Leonetti outcrop with the same ore characteristics at corresponding depths. The Robin's Nest, Orphan Girl, Teller and Colorado City all show gold values of from $5 to $13 and some silver. These claims with the Regina and Jim Moss are side leads of the Leonetti. The Sophie J. (south extension of the Leonetti), Rudolf Keck and Ruby are but slightly developed, but are looking good. The Antlers and Little Lottie are being worked by tunnels and have a fine showing for the amount of work done. The camp is busy, is hopeful and with development will give a good record.

Some very fine specimens of the ore from the Leonetti are on exhibition at the office of Delany & Hicks, 116 East Pike's Peak avenue.

Mr. Frank Perkins returned from Creede Wednesday in a very jubilant frame of mind. He states that it is generally conceded in Creede that the Amethyst vein has been struck in the New Discovery lode of the Cleopatra company. The superintendent of the Amethyst and others were informed went down the shaft in the New Discovery last Sunday and examined the mine thoroughly. They stated it to be their belief that the vein in the mine was an actual extension of the Amethyst, the ores being identical. Mr. Perkins also brought good news to the members of the Antlers Mining company. He stated that he believed that Amethyst vein extended through the New Discovery into the Park Regent claims of the Antlers company. Good judges who had examined the ore and mines declared this to be the case. Word was received in this city last night by the officers of the Antlers company that attempts were being made to jump the property. The men were instructed to protect the property at all hazards, with shotguns, if necessary.

The Davidge-Potter Wedding.

The New York Herald of Nov. 10 contains the following account of the marriage of Mr. Mason D. Davidge and Miss Clara Potter, who are now on their way to Colorado Springs, to make this city their home.

The marriage of Miss Clara Sidney Potter, eldest daughter of the Bishop of New York, Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., to Mr. Mason Davidge, only son of the late William H. Davidge, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Grace church. The wedding was a very simple and unpretentious one. None but the nearest of relations had been asked and there were scarcely a score of people in the church.

Before the ceremony Mr. S. P. Warren, the organist of the church, played miscellaneous selections, but there was no wedding march. Just after the bishop had entered the sanctuary in full canonicals the bride proceeded up the aisle with her brother, Mr. Alonzo Potter, who gave her away. The bride's father was the officiating clergyman. He had no assistant. The groom was attended by his best man, Mr. William C. Le Gendre, but there were no ushers.

After the pair had been pronounced man and wife they lingered for short congratulations and a godspeed from their relatives present and then drove away to take the train for Colorado Springs, where Mr. Davidge has been living for some years.

The bride wore a traveling dress of dark green and crimson cloth and a small hat to correspond. She carried a prayer book bound in white.

Among those present were Mrs. Potter the bride's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howland Russell, the Misses Potter, Mr. Robert Potter, Mr. W. A. Potter, Mrs. Davidge, Miss Rhett, a cousin of the groom; Miss Joanna Davidge and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace church.

Mrs. Davidge, the bride, has never cared much for society and has been deeply interested in work for the working girls' clubs. She established the first holiday house for working girls.

The Winter Night College.

The enterprise which is to be inaugurated this evening at the First Presbyterian church is novel and interesting. Its aims are social and educational. It is a serious attempt at the solution of what is widely recognized as a parish problem. There is a growing sentiment that the church should minister to the whole life of its people. The ambition of the church to serve the community is also quickening. Along the lines of this sentiment and this ambition, the projectors of the Winter Night College have been busily engaged for several weeks in perfecting their plans.

At the meeting this evening, which will begin at 7:30 o'clock, the workings of the institution will be fully explained, and the text-books for the different courses announced. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of all who are interested.

The following extracts from the prospectus will be of interest: "A winter night college is something like a Sunday school. Not very much, it is true; but enough like it to make the comparison the shortest way to an understanding of the newer institution. Instead of a superintendent, there is a president; instead of classes, there are circles; instead of teachers, there are leaders; instead of studying the Bible, other good books are studied. There is only one winter night college now in existence. This is under the care of the Reformed church at Port Jervis, N. Y.

"The pastor has invited the following named gentlemen to act as a council, in furtherance of the enterprise: Prof. Douglas J. Carnegie, Prof. Wilfred P. Mustard, Mr. E. F. Welles, Mr. H. E. Sedcombridge, Mr. W. W. Williamson, Mr. Fred Horn, Mr. C. H. Wells, Mr. John S. Tucker, Mr. G. Kellar, Mr. Philo Hildreth, Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, Rev. J. C. Dickey, Rev. J. S. Barrett.

"The aim of the Winter Night college shall be to encourage the reading of good books; the study of religion, history, literature, art and nature; intelligent interest in the events of the day; the training and use of musical talent; and the development of the social life of the church.

"The Winter Night college will be under the control of the First Presbyterian church, but its doors will be open to all over 16 who may desire to avail themselves of its privileges."

Samuel P. Swartz of Arkansas City who has been a resident at the Printers' home for several weeks, died at the Santa Fe depot Monday evening. He had a number of very severe hemorrhages after coming here, and an attempt was being made to send him to his home.

The Anaconda Mining company of Cripple Creek has signed an agreement with G. de la Bouglise, representing a wealthy French syndicate, to furnish 15,000 tons of mining ore to him as soon as a mill can be put in operation for its treatment. The mining company agrees to put in mills and reduction works capable of handling 100 tons of ore per day, the mill to be in operation as soon as it is possible to get the machinery in place. The articles of agreement were signed by D. H. Moffat, president of the Anaconda company, and by Mr. de la Bouglise on behalf of the French syndicate.—Denver Times.

There will undoubtedly be a large number of applicants among the Democrats for appointment as postmaster in this city. Among the candidates already announced are R. A. Meier, ex-postmaster, E. A. Ferguson, the present assistant postmaster, E. S. Cohen, Geo. Bernard and Wm. Scott.

Mr. Ira Harris, the successful candidate for county judge, has tendered the position of clerk of that court to Mr. A. B. Brisbin, the present deputy of the district court.

STATE NEWS.

Governor Routt to-day received a telegram from Mr. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, stating that he had directed Agent Waugh to at once call in all Indians now off the reservation, and to see that they remain on their reservation more closely than in the past.—Denver Times.

Work on the big ditch is progressing rapidly, and by another week the same will be all completed between Rifle and Parachute, with the exception of the big flume around Webster hill. A number of the smaller flumes have been put in, and it is only a matter of a short time ere water will be running through them.—Rifle Reveille.

Dividend day rolled around again in its noiseless way yesterday and fortunate stockholders are to-day banking the earnings of their certificates. The Mollie Gibson still maintains the lead among the listed properties and posts $150,000, making a total since the first of January last of $1,650,000 to her credit and with ore of the value of millions still blocked out.—Aspen Times.

The Lehi, Utah, beet-sugar factory drew for its October run of 783,400 pounds $7,834 from the territorial bounty and $15,668 from the United States bounty. Three cents per pound premium on raw sugar is pretty fair when it is considered that refined sugar retails at 5 cents a pound. Besides this, the factory has in a single season developed its ability to manufacture sugar at a profit. Here is a hint to Colorado agriculturists and capitalists.—Pueblo Press.

Mr. Bonip Henle, owner of one of the finest roller process mills in Iowa, last Saturday entered into a written contract with the people of Yuma to build a first-class steam flour mill of sixty barrels capacity per day. The machinery will be all new and of the latest approved patents, and the building is to be 40x60 feet, three stories high, with suitable engine room. Work will be commenced early in January, and the mill will be completed and ready for grinding by June 1, 1893, at the cost of not less than $16,000.—Yuma Pioneer.

The long looked for and much talked of Mennonite colony has appeared at last, says the Flagler Advance. The heads of fifteen families, who represent a colony of 200 families, located just northwest of town yesterday and the tide thus begun will continue until a colony of the above named proportions has been located beside that town. Such an influx of these thrifty farmers cannot fail to make Flagler what it is fast becoming—the first commercial city of eastern Colorado. The rest of the colony is expected to arrive before spring.

To-morrow will be a great day at Mosca, in the San Luis valley. This thriving little town will celebrate its second birthday, it being just two years since the town was platted. The citizens, under the auspices of the Mosca board of trade, will offer the hospitality of their homes and the freedom of the town to all who come. A grand dinner and entertainment will be provided in the most spacious room in the town, when addresses will be made by prominent persons, interspersed with music. Mosca's central location in the San Luis valley will assure the gathering of a large concourse of people on this occasion. Many visitors will be present from a distance.

The State Ditch Co-operative Construction company held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the city hall to perfect an organization. The object for which the above company is organized is to raise necessary funds to secure the construction of the proposed state ditch in Mesa county, as contemplated in the acts of the general assembly of the state of Colorado. The following officers were elected: President, Frank Kiefer; secretary, A. L. Sawyer; directors, first year, A. L. Sawyer, Wess Sellers, Frank Kiefer, Henry Rhone, M. V. B. Page and Charles Servier of Aspen. The capital stock was placed at $100,000.—Grand Junction Star.

Fruit growing in San Juan county, New Mexico, which is just south of Durango, and includes the valleys of the Animas and the San Juan, is being pursued with great success. The New Mexican notes the fact that Mr. L. W. Coe is now harvesting a crop of 90,000 pounds of apples. They are being carefully picked, packed in boxes, weighed and each box stamped "Valley Home Ranch," and shipped to Durango, where they are handled by the Garden Mercantile company. The Willett ranch, Mr. S. T. Maupin, lessee, will have 50,000 pounds of apples to ship, and the "Sunnyside orchard" of Mr. Wm. Locke is shipping the same amount. Northwestern New Mexico is a very promising horticultural section, and Durango is its nearest and best commercial point. An extension of the Rio Grande Southern into that locality would give it an immediate growth, and open up one of the most productive sections of the whole Rocky Mountain country.—Denver News.

Messrs. W. S. Post, W. L. Wilson and E. M. Bannon of the United States geological survey were at the Clarendon this week. They compose the surveying party which for the past two months has been engaged in surveying this district for the purpose of making an official topographical map. The survey extends from Pike's Peak on the northeast to Florissant and Lake George on the northwest, and almost to Canon City on the south. It will be a valuable and thoroughly reliable map and will comprise nearly thirty miles square, with Cripple Creek in the center. This survey is now almost completed, the last camp of the party now being at Alnwick.—Cripple Creek Crusher.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE [illegible] SAMPLING COMPANY'S

ORE SAMPLING WORKS

518 W. Huerfano St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

SAMPLING charges, $3 per ton. Less than one ton and over one-half a ton, twenty cents per hundred pounds. Less than five hundred pounds, twenty-five cents per hundred. Any quantity of ore crushed and sampled down to suit *your choice* of the charge, and

Cost of Assay Reduction and Determinations.

To-wit:	250 Grains of Ore.	1 Pound of Ore.	10 Pounds of Ore.	20 Pounds of Ore.	30 Pounds of Ore.	1 Ton of Ore.
Gold, Silver and Lead	$3 00	$6 00	$15 00	$25 00	$30 00	$350 00
Gold and Silver	2 00	5 00	15 00	25 00	30 00	325 00
Silver	50	4 00	13 00	20 00	25 00	300 00

All ores, under this system of determination, are SMELTED. Will also assay for Copper, retort Amalgam, refine Gold and Silver Retorts, or melt any kind of metals or alloy for foundry castings. Terms cash with your orders. Please call.

WANTED.

WANTED—To trade fifty cattle for good size brood mares. Address No. 9 N. Nevada.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Pair small grey horses branded A on left shoulder; mane and tail cut. Suitable reward for information. Report to Mrs Gonzalis, 208 Cascade ave.

FOR SALE.

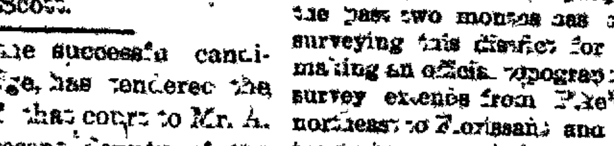
FOR SALE—A very nice and valuable ranch for sale very cheap by L. E. Sherman, 209 S. Huerfano st.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Aarby's.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL



FOR HOME STUDY

242 BROADWAY N.Y.

[illegible]

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY.

In the County Court of El Paso county, in probate.

In the matter of Jennie M. Jackson, administratrix with will annexed, of the estate of Silas A. Jackson, deceased, Petitioner.

vs.

Anna Jackson, widow of said Silas A. Jackson, deceased; Maranda Gaylord, Milton Jackson, Mason Jackson, Julius Jackson, Leonard Jackson, William Jackson and Ida G. Jackson, adult children, and Walter S. Jackson, minor child, of said Silas A. Jackson, deceased; and Truman P. Gaylord, Ernest Gaylord, and Gladys Gaylord, minor children of said Maranda Gaylord; and Fay L. Jackson, minor child of said Milton Jackson; and Silas L. Jackson, Milton Jackson and Laura M. Jackson, minor children of said Mason Jackson; and Frank E. Jackson, Laura E. Jackson, Maggie M. Jackson and Eva M. Jackson, minor children of said Leonard Jackson; and Nellie Jackson, Vivian Jackson, Irene P. Jackson and Baby Jackson, whose Christian name is unknown, minor children of said William Jackson, defendants. Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Maranda Gaylord and her minor children Truman P. Gaylord, Ernest Gaylord and Gladys Gaylord; Milton Jackson and his minor child Fay L. Jackson; Julius Jackson, William Jackson and his minor children, Nellie Jackson, Vivian Jackson, Irene P. Jackson and Baby Jackson whose Christian name is unknown, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the judge of the county court of said El Paso county, notice is hereby given to the said non-resident defendants, that the petitioner, Jennie M. Jackson, administratrix with will annexed of the estate of Silas A. Jackson, deceased, has filed her petition in the said county court of El Paso county, for an order to sell the premises belonging to the estate of said deceased, or so much thereof as may be needed to pay the debts and legacies of said deceased, and described as follows, to-wit:

The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four; the north-east quarter, the north half of the south-east quarter, the east half of the north-west quarter, the north half of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five, all in township seventeen, south range sixty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in El Paso county, Colorado; also all of section five; the east half and the south half of the south-west quarter of section six; the north half of the north-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section seven; and the north half of section eight, all in township eighteen south, range sixty-four west of the sixth principal meridian in Pueblo county, Colorado; and that a summons has been issued out of this court against you, returnable at the November, A. D. 1892, term of said court, to be holden on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1892, at the court house in Colorado Springs in El Paso county, Colorado; and that said cause has been continued to the January A. D. 1893 term of said court, to be holden at the same place on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1893.

Now, unless you, the said Maranda Gaylord, Truman P. Gaylord, Ernest Gaylord, Gladys Gaylord, Milton Jackson, Fay L. Jackson, Julius Jackson, William Jackson, Nellie Jackson, Vivian Jackson, Irene P. Jackson and Baby Jackson whose Christian name is unknown, shall personally be and appear before said county court of El Paso county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Colorado Springs, in said county, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1893, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition filed therein, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

(SEAL.) Witness Edward F. Wright, Clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at his office in Colorado Springs, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1892, and the seal of said court hereunto affixed.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By CLAY E. WHITE, Deputy.

Coburn & Dudley, Attorneys for Petitioner.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY,

In the District Court.

Charlotte E. Hanscom, plaintiff, vs. George G. Hanscom, George B. Hanscom, commonly called Bert Hanscom, Martin Van Nason, defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado, to the above named defendants, greeting:

You are hereby again required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court within and for the said county of El Paso and state of Colorado, within twenty days (after service hereof, if you are served within said county; or, if you are served out of said county, or by publication, then within thirty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of service. A copy of the complaint not being served with this summons you are by law allowed ten days additional to the time above mentioned in which to appear and answer.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, exclusive of the day of service, judgment will be taken against you by default according to the prayer of the complaint:

That you, the said George G. Hanscom, be required by some short day to be fixed by the court to pay into the hands of the clerk of the court for the use of plaintiff, some reasonable sum to be fixed by the court, for the counsel fees of plaintiff and for suit money to enable plaintiff to prosecute her said action, together with other sum or sums to be fixed by the court, sufficient for the maintenance of plaintiff during the pendency of said action: that upon final hearing you be required to pay alimony to plaintiff and pay her or into the hands of the clerk of the court for her use, some gross sum to be appointed by the court, sufficient for the maintenance of plaintiff during her life, or some stipend, monthly or otherwise, to be fixed by the court, sufficient for the maintenance of plaintiff in accordance with the means, ability and station in life of you the said George G. Hanscom, and having reference likewise to your misconduct as set forth in the plaintiff's complaint, and according as the conduct of plaintiff as the wife of you the said George G. Hanscom during your co-habitation set forth in the said complaint, shall appear by the testimony given before the court; that all moneys, as well the counsel fees, suit money and alimony pendente lite, as the permanent alimony or maintenance which shall be adjudged to plaintiff, be declared a lien upon the below described premises and personal property, and satisfied out of the same; that if such suit money, counsel fees and alimony pendente lite, permanent alimony or maintenance, or any thereof be not paid by you the said George G. Hanscom, according to the order of the court, you the said George B. Hanscom be required to make good the same, or that such portion of the said lands and personal property as may be necessary be sold for the satisfaction thereof; that the conveyances in the complaint mentioned heretofore executed by you the said George G. Hanscom, about the month of September, A. D. 1891, conveying to the said defendant, Martin Van Nason, those certain premises in the City of Colorado Springs, in said county of El Paso, known and described as lot eight (8), and the south fifty (50) feet of lot seven in block thirty-two (32), in the said City of Colorado Springs, and certain other conveyances, transfers, sales and assignments by you the said George G. Hanscom to you the said George B. Hanscom, about the same time, conveying, transferring, assigning and setting over unto you the said George B. Hanscom certain lands situate in the county of Elbert, in the State of Colorado, known and described as the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter, and the south half and northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, of section eight (8), and the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen (18), all in township ten (10), south of range fifty-eight (58) west, 920 acres of land more or less, together with other lands enclosed with the same and forming an enclosure of three miles or thereabouts in width and fifteen miles or thereabouts in length; and transferring, assigning and setting over unto you the said George B. Hanscom all the cattle, horses, sheep, stock and farming implements on hand at the said ranch theretofore to you the said George G. Hanscom belonging, be declared fraudulent and void as against plaintiff; that a receiver be appointed for the lands, premises and personal chattels so fraudulently conveyed by you, the said George G. Hanscom to the said Martin Van Nason and the said George B. Hanscom, respectively, with authority to receive and take possession of the said lands and personal property, and collect the rents, income and profits thereof, and sell and dispose of the said personal property, and apply such rents, income and proceeds under the direction of the court, to the satisfaction of whatever may be adjudged to plaintiff in the said action; and that plaintiff may have such other and further relief or such other and different relief as to the court shall seem meet, and her cost.

E. Z. WILSON.

WELLS, MACON & FURMAN,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated this October 10th, A. D., 1892.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of fourteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-three and forty-six one-hundredths dollars, ($14,553.46), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against W. Finley Thompson in favor of Jacob E. Murphy out of the following property, heretofore levied upon by me, to-wit:

Those parts of sec 4, the n ½ of sec 9 and w ½ of w ½ of sec 10, south and west of the D. & R. G. R. R. right of way. An undivided one-half interest in n ½ of se qr of ne qr of sec 3; the ne qr of the se qr of sec 8; the se qr, e ½ of sw qr and nw qr of sw qr of sec 9; the nw qr, w ½ of e ½, se qr of se qr and se qr of sw qr of sec 16, all in tp 11, s rg 67 w. The Anchor claim. An undivided one-half interest in the Monument claim.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, blk 41; lots 10, 11, 12, 13, blk 42; lots 1, 2, and w ½ of 11, blk 43; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, blk 44; lots 4, 5, 6, 7, blk 45; lots 1, 2, 3, except northerly 10 ft of 3, blk 49, in the town of Palmer Lake. Lots 9 to 23 inclusive, blk 47, Thompson's resubdivision of certain blocks in town of Palmer Lake. An undivided one-half interest in the following, viz: lots 5 to 9 and 12 to 22 inclusive, blk 1; lots 5 to 18 inclusive, blk 2; lots 1 to 5, 8 to 12 and 17 to 22, inclusive, blk 7; lots 3 to 14, inclusive, blk 8; lots 1 to 9 and 12 to 20, inclusive, blk 9; lots 12 to 22 inclusive, blk 10; lots 12 to 23, inclusive, blk 11; lots 1 to 11, inclusive, blk 12; blocks 13 and 14, in Trinity addition to Palmer Lake. All of which is situate in El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named W. Finley Thompson, in and to the above described property, on Tuesday, the 13th day of December 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 18th day of November, 1892.

E. F. BOWERS,

Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication, Nov. 19th, 1892.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LEWIS E. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

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EYE AND EAR.

DR. CHAS. E. WALKER,

(OCULIST)

JACOBSON BUILDING, DENVER.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 116.

Mineral Survey No. 7249.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO.,
October 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that J. B. Wheeler whose postoffice is Manitou, has made application for a patent on the Denver, Fairview, Jennie Linn, Manitou and May Bell lodes bearing silver and other minerals, with surface ground for working same, situate in Mount Rosa mining district, El Paso county, state of Colorado, and described in the plat and field notes on file in this office, as follows, viz

DENVER LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 1 identical with U. S. L. M. 7249 whence a spruce tree 12 ins. diam. bears n 58° w 40 ft., thence s 31° 30' w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 2 thence s 58° [illegible] e 300 ft. to cor. No. 3, thence n 31° 30' e 1500 ft. to cor. No. 4 thence n 58° [illegible] w 300 ft. to cor. No. 1 the place of beginning.

FAIRVIEW LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 5 thence n 58° 30' west 300 ft. to cor. No. 6, thence n 25° 15' e 1500 ft. to cor. No. 7, thence s 58° 40' e 300 ft. to cor. No. 8, thence s 25° [illegible] w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 5, the place of beginning. From cor. No. 5 cor. No. [illegible] of Denver lode bears n 58° [illegible] w [illegible] ft.

JENNIE LINN LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 9 identical with cor. No. [illegible] of Manitou lode, thence n 16° 30' e 1500 ft. to cor. No. 10, thence s 67° e 300 ft. to cor. No. 11, thence s 16° 30' w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 12, identical with cor. No. 13 of this survey Manitou lode, thence n 67° w 300 ft. to cor. No. 9 the place of beginning.

MANITOU LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 13, thence n 67° [illegible] w 300 ft. to cor. No. 14 whence cor. No. 5 of this survey Fairview lode bears s 45° 25' w 472 ft., thence s 23° w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 15, thence s 67° e 300 ft. to cor. No. 16, thence n 23° e 1500 ft. to cor. No. 13 the place of beginning.

MAY BELL LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 17, thence n [illegible] e 1500 ft. to cor. No. 18, whence cor. Nos. 12 and 13 Manitou and Jennie Linn lodes of this survey, bears s 11° 2' w 181 ft., thence s 74° e 300 ft. to cor. No. 19, thence s 16° 30' w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 20, thence n 74° w 300 ft. to cor. No. 17, the place of beginning. Va 14° 30' e.

Containing 51.41 acres, and forming a portion of the suspended tp. 15 s., rg. 67 w of the 6th principal meridian. Said location being recorded in volume 79, pages 322, 323, 324 and 347 of the records of El Paso county, Colorado.

Adjoining claimants none known.

FRANK E. BALDWIN Register

First publication Oct. 8, 1892, last December 17, 1892.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

T. C Commutation Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute to cash and to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 1, 1892, viz John Curr, T. C. No. 2612, for the w ½ sw qr, se qr sw qr sec 21, tp 15 s rg 66 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his compliance with the T. C. Laws viz. Alma Jaques, William Strachan, John McLain, Leroy Dart, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO,

In the county court.

Emma L. Williams, plaintiff,
vs. } Summons.
Jeremiah Williams, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado, to Jeremiah Williams, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county, or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of desertion and the failure of defendant to make reasonable provision for the support of plaintiff, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made:

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1892.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By CLAY E. WHITE, Deputy Clerk.

Coburn & Dudley, Attorneys for plaintiff.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Nov. 2, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of stockholders of The B. V. Gold Mining Company will be held on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1892, at noon, at Room 23, Hagerman Block, Colorado Springs, Colo., to consider and act upon a proposition of consolidation of said Company, with The Bull Mountain Gold Mining Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS C. PARRISH, Sec'y.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Nov. 2, 1892.

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THOMAS C. PARRISH, Sec'y.